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Japan

Toshiba Surprised by New U.S. Sanctions
OW190215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT
19 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 19 KYODO—Toshiba Corp officials expressed their surprise and dismay Saturday over a U.S. congressional decision to include an anti-Toshiba clause in a 1988 appropriations bill.

The congressional action came as Toshiba was in the process of implementing a "compliance program" to avoid a repeat of unlawful sales of high technology to Soviet bloc countries.

A Toshiba spokesman said the electric company has been executing the program in good faith.

"All we can do is to steadily implement the program," the spokesman said.

Japan, under pressure from the U.S., has tightened its foreign exchange and foreign trade control law in order to prevent future violations of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules.

Toshiba Machine Co, a Toshiba subsidiary, acknowledged earlier this year it has sold propeller-milling machines to the Soviet Union in violation of COCOM rules which regulate exports of defense-related goods to communist bloc countries.

Toshiba Corp has boosted the number of its officials in charge of overseeing exports of strategic goods from 30 to 130 and has offered instruction on COCOM rules as part of its compliance program, the company said.

Envoy Expresses 'Regret'
OW190715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT
19 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 19 KYODO—Japan expressed regret Friday over a U.S. Congressional agreement on an amendment to penalize Toshiba Corp and its subsidiaries, a Foreign Ministry official said here Saturday.

Japanese Ambassador to Washington Nobuo Matsunaga conveyed Japan's regret to John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, over the telephone.

During the deliberations on a package of tax increases and spending cuts for fiscal 1988, members of a Senate-House joint committee agreed Friday to prohibit the Pentagon from procuring the products of Toshiba Corp and its subsidiaries and mandate removal of Toshiba products from U.S. post exchanges around the world.

Matsunaga was quoted as telling Whitehead that Japan has already penalized Toshiba in accordance with Japanese laws for its illegal sales of high-technology machine

tools to the Soviet Union and that further unilateral U.S. punishment will have a negative effect on cooperation among members of COCOM, the Paris-based organization controlling exports of sensitive products to communist countries.

He also said that U.S. Senators and House members have ignored the efforts of the Japanese Government and private industries to prevent a recurrence of such illegal exports.

Matsunaga also expressed concern about another U.S. congressional agreement on tightened regulations on Japanese participation in U.S. public works projects.

Formal Protest Considered
OW190821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT
19 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 19 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is prepared to issue a formal protest against U.S. Congressional legislation aimed at penalizing Toshiba Corp and its affiliates, officials said Saturday.

They said the ministry considers such action will pose a threat to the unity of free world nations.

The ministry reacted harshly to reports that senators and House members have agreed on an amendment which prohibits the Department of Defense from procuring products of the Toshiba group and mandates the removal of Toshiba goods from U.S. post exchanges throughout the world.

Ministry officials said it constitutes a denial of Japan's independence that Japanese corporations are unilaterally penalized under U.S. domestic law.

They said the amendment will also discourage joint efforts by the government and Toshiba to tighten controls on exports of strategic goods to the Communist bloc.

The amendment violates rules of the Paris-based COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] against communist nations that any violation will be dealt with in accordance with domestic regulations of each member nation.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura will lodge a formal protest with the U.S. Administration if the amendment is enacted, the officials said.

Leaders Criticize U.S. Over Public Works Bill
OW210921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO—Government and construction industry leaders expressed regret Monday over proposed U.S. congressional legislation that would bar Japanese firms from participating in public works projects there.

Vice Construction Minister Shohei Inoue told a news conference the Japanese Government deplored the U.S. move and said American construction companies have expressed no interest in advancing into the Japanese market.

Inoue said, however, his ministry is prepared to act as a go-between for Japanese and U.S. construction companies if the Americans are interested.

Hajime Sako, chairman of the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors, said at a separate press conference he sees no need for Japan to make concessions.

He said he conveyed a request to the U.S. Government for dialogue with the U.S. construction industry but got no meaningful response.

Sako said U.S. firms should abide by Japanese rules if they are to win public works contracts in Japan.

Government officials said that U.S. construction firms are asking Japan to apply the same bidding procedures for the new Kansai International Airport project to other public works projects in Japan.

While the airport procedures allow 120 days to submit bids, procedures for ordinary public works projects in Japan entail just three weeks, they added.

Construction Firms React
OW190339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT
19 Dec 87

[Text] Kyoto, Dec. 19 KYODO—Japanese construction companies reacted coolly Saturday to U.S. congressional action that could bar them from American public works projects.

Ohbayashi Corp, the most active Japanese construction concern in the U.S. market, and others said their operations there are limited.

Ohbayashi said it has won U.S. public works contracts of some 50 billion yen over the years, compared to annual sales of 830 billion yen.

Kajima Corp also won a fresh 100 million yen public works contract recently.

Ohbayashi officials predicted the punitive steps will not affect this and other contracts already signed even if they are implemented.

Construction Ministry officials were less optimistic, however, saying the government has to work out some sort of remedial measures to deal with the U.S. demands.

The ministry has insisted that the matter should be discussed multilaterally rather than bilaterally between Tokyo and Washington.

Takeshita Hopes To Visit PRC, Europe
OW210435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Monday he hopes to visit China and member countries of the European Community (EC) in the first half of next year.

Appearing in a television program videotaped for showing during the New Year holiday season, the prime minister said his crowded diplomatic schedule leaves little time for him to make a homecoming trip to his native Shimane Prefecture.

He said he plans to visit China and EC member countries before he goes to Toronto, Canada for the scheduled summit of industrially advanced nations in June.

Takeshita, who became prime minister on November 6, visited Manila on December 15-16. He is scheduled to go to the United States and Canada in January.

He is also expected to go to Seoul to attend President-elect No Tae-u's inauguration ceremony on February 25.

Government sources, meanwhile, said Takeshita may go to China around March 20 and the EC member countries during the holiday-studded "golden week" in May.

Japan and China observe the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries in 1988.

Uno Says China May Accept No Tae-U Visit
OW181349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT
18 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 18 KYODO—[Dateline as received] Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Friday China is broad-minded enough to accept South Korea's President-Elect No Tae-u, who has expressed a hope to visit Beijing.

Uno, in an NHK-TV program videotaped Friday, also said that China will be flexible and send its athletes to the Seoul Olympics.

During the month-long election campaign, No promised to establish diplomatic ties with China, which supports North Korea.

No, who defeated opposition candidates Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung Thursday in a presidential election, will succeed President Chon Tu-hwan February 25 for a single five-year term of office.

Government on International Terrorism Trends
OW200614 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT
20 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 20 KYODO—Japan's public security investigators say they believe international terrorism is likely to increase next year with Asia and Africa becoming the new targets of indiscriminate mass killings.

In an annual report analyzing trends in international terrorism released Sunday, the Public Security Investigation Agency says it is worried that the Japanese Red Army radicals may try to free their detained leader Osamu Maruoka through terrorist attack.

Maruoka, who took part in a series of air hijackings in the 1970s, was arrested last month on a trip to Japan.

The agency report said the focus of international terrorism is likely to shift from the Middle East, Latin America and Western Europe to Asia and Africa.

It said international terrorism is expected to remain an instrument of policy for some countries, predicting that there will be stepped-up terrorist activities as a result of continued tension in the Persian Gulf.

Continued political instability in Lebanon and a reshuffle in the Palestinian liberation movement were also cited as additional factors which would lead to increased terrorist activities.

The agency observed that terrorists have increasingly resorted to indiscriminate mass killings as their mode of operation, and predicted more to come next year.

Analyzing radicals' moves in Japan, the agency noted that while the frequency of terrorist attacks fell by half over the past year, the attacks themselves have become more vicious.

S&T Cooperation With USSR on Nuclear Fusion
OW190209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT
19 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 19 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange scientific information on agriculture and forestry, plasma and nuclear fusion, radiological research, artificial heart and other matters under a Japan-Soviet scientific cooperation program for 1988.

The program was signed here Friday at the end of the fourth meeting of the Japan-Soviet Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee, according to Japanese sources.

Experts will be exchanged under the program.

In the farm and forestry section, the cooperation program will cover breeding studies, biotechnology application research and measures against the disease of pine trees.

The radiological effect on humans from exposure to low-level radioactivity will be a main theme in the radiological cooperation program.

Under the program, exchanges will be made between Japan's National Institute of Radiological Sciences and a Soviet radiological center which was established in Kiev after the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident in April 1986.

However, it is not yet clear whether a pathological trace survey of the Chernobyl survivors, requested earlier by Japan, can be conducted under the bilateral cooperation program. Concrete cooperation in the study of nuclear fusion will follow the start up of the Soviet T-15 Tokamak nuclear fusion experimental equipment.

G-7 Nations Prepare Statement on Dollar
OW200837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT
20 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 20 KYODO—The planned G-7 document will not mention a Louvre Accord statement that the economic powers will try to stabilize exchange rates "around current levels," the sources said.

Instead, the new statement will say that a further dollar fall is not desirable, they said.

Under the Louvre agreement, the major nations shared the view that their currency values were "within ranges broadly consistent" with their underlying fundamental economic conditions.

Given sharp exchange rate changes since, the new document will replace this with a statement to the effect that rapid rate swings will cause unfavorable effects on the economies of the G-7 nations, the sources said.

The document will generally follow the Louvre Accord in other aspects, including closer economic policy coordination aimed at eliminating trade imbalances, which are regarded as a main factor behind the recent wild exchange rate swings, they added.

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North Korea

Response to Arms Reduction Proposal Urged

SK180742 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2126 GMT 14 Dec 87

[NODONG SINMUN 15 December Editorial: "The United States and the Persons in Authority of South Korea Should Respond to Our Arms Reduction With Good Will"]

[Text] The KPA Supreme Command has made public a communique on the successful fulfillment, in a matter of 4 months, of the order to demobilize 100,000 soldiers by the end of this year and send them to socialist construction sites, the order issued according to the 23 July proposal for a drastic phased arms reduction. The 100,000 demobilized soldiers are now waging the rewarding labor struggle to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan in different sectors of the national economy.

The arms reduction, which has been carried out amid a tense situation, is a clear demonstration of the government of the republic's firm will and desire for peace and reunification. It is a striking example of disarmament. It also demonstrates our sincere efforts to open a breakthrough in disarmament.

The problem of alleviating tension on the Korean Peninsula becomes more urgent with each passing day. As long as the situation on the Korean Peninsula, where massive armed forces sharply confront each other along the military demarcation line [MDL] continues, a war may accidentally break out at any moment. If a war was to break out in Korea again, it would inevitably expand into a nuclear war, a global thermonuclear war, because South Korea is full of nuclear weapons. In that case, not only would the Korean people suffer a nuclear holocaust, but the people of all of Asia and the rest of the world would suffer an irreversible nuclear disaster.

Today's situation demands more urgently than ever before that effective steps to alleviate tension on the Korean Peninsula be taken for no other reason than to realize disarmament. Realizing disarmament on the Korean Peninsula is key to removing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula, to eliminating misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, to creating an atmosphere of trust between them, and to providing a prerequisite for peaceful reunification there.

To resolve the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiations, it is imperative to remove misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South and to create an atmosphere of trust between them. Only by so doing can open-minded and frank [hosimtanhoe han] views be exchanged in dialogue and correct ways to resolve the problems be found in negotiations.

To create trust between the North and the South, it is imperative to realize complete disarmament. Only by realizing disarmament can the root causes of creating misunderstanding and distrust be eliminated and national harmony and trust be deepened.

Realizing disarmament on the Korean Peninsula is an urgent task that should not be delayed, even for a moment, not only in terms of peace in Korea and the rest of the world, but also in terms of improving relations between the North and the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As the danger of a new war increases with each passing day, the Korean people make consistent efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the nation, and to defend peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia and the rest of the world.

Proceeding from its heavy sense of responsibility toward the times and the nation and its lofty duty to preserve peace, on 23 July of this year our Republic put forward a massive disarmament proposal to reduce the armed forces of the North and the South to less than 100,000 respectively; to withdraw all U.S. armed forces, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea; to abolish military bases; and to turn the DMZ into a peace corridor. Our disarmament proposal is a proposal that can remove the danger of war and guarantee permanent peace in our country by ensuring a military balance by way of mutually reducing armed forces, not by increasing them. It is a fair and aboveboard proposal that has presented the same demands to all parties concerned, not in the interests of one specific side. It is also a proposal that accords with the trend of the times in seeking disarmament and peace.

Since we put forward the proposal for arms reduction, we have made every possible sincere effort for its realization. In an effort to hold multinational disarmament negotiations at an early date, we proposed that North-South foreign ministers talks with the participation of

the U.S. Secretary of State be held and that vice-ministerial-level preliminary talks be held to discuss the talks. We went so far as to offer the magnanimous and sincere overture that if the United States and the South Korean authorities deem it inconvenient to hold such preliminary talks, two channels of bilateral preliminary talks between us and the United States and between us and South Korea could be held.

Our disarmament proposal and our positive steps for its realization have aroused unanimous support and sympathy from the peace-loving people of the world, because they are correct and fair. Some months have passed since we put forward the disarmament proposal. However, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have not accepted our proposal but, rather, have advanced along a road contrary to it. They have not only viciously slandered our disarmament proposal, branding it a camouflaged peace offensive, but have also stepped up war preparations, bolstering their aggression forces.

The U.S. imperialists have viciously implemented their policy of war, attaching particular importance to the strategic position of the Korean Peninsula in implementing their Asian strategy. The U.S. imperialists have continuously dragged various types of means of nuclear delivery into South Korea and have built nuclear storage facilities there. Thus, they have continuously bolstered their armed forces, saying that strengthening U.S. forces in South Korea is one of the most important U.S. strategies toward the Pacific.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists have planned to deploy the armed forces of their Army, Navy, and Air Force in South Korea and in areas around the Korean Peninsula, under the pretext of Olympic security.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists continuously stage provocative war exercises in South Korea and in the surrounding areas to wage a surprise invasion against our republic and other socialist countries; to infiltrate high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the territorial waters and airspace of the republic; and to drive the South Korean puppets to anticomunist confrontation. The South Korean puppets have ruthlessly suppressed the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization, and have stepped up anticomunist confrontation and war preparation for northward invasion. Also, they have frequently committed armed provocations against us along the MDL.

U.S. President Reagan has recently openly stated that the United States will not reduce the U.S. forces in South Korea. This openly reveals the U.S. imperialists' scheme for perpetual occupation of South Korea, which shows well the U.S. imperialists' scheme to wage aggression against the northern half of the republic and other socialist countries using South Korea as a base of operations. The U.S. imperialists have schemed to prolong

fascist military dictatorship in South Korea to perpetually hold it as a colonial military base, and they are instigating the puppets toward anticomunist confrontation.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers, tensions on the Korean peninsula are being further aggravated. The United States is an unavoidable party to the solution of the problem of disarmament. Tensions are aggravated and the danger of war increases on the Korean peninsula because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of division and war. Yet the U.S. persons in authority, in an attempt to escape responsibility for this, make such nonsensical remarks as that the North and the South should sit together to solve the problem of disarmament on the Korean peninsula. As the facts prove, the U.S. imperialists do not have the slightest intention of realizing disarmament and easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. ruling group raves about our superiority of military strength and the threat of southward invasion. This is a sophistry to justify their policy of perpetual occupation of South Korea and their war provocation maneuvers for northward invasion. We have repeatedly made it clear that we do not intend to invade the South. Furthermore, the fact that we have made a reasonable disarmament proposal and have unilaterally reduced 100,000 troops shows that the sophistry of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is no longer workable.

Now it is made more clear who truly wants peace on the Korean Peninsula and who dashes along the road to war. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of aggravating tensions and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and the chieftains of war and division who stand in the way of disarmament.

The U.S. persons in authority have time and again presented themselves as being interested in the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula. Now that we have set an example by unilaterally reducing 100,000 troops, they should answer it with sincerity, as if such advertisement was true.

The consistent position of our republic is to realize disarmament to ease tension and eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula, to open a bright prospect of peace and peaceful reunification for the country, and to positively contribute to improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific region. Disarmament is far from unattainable; it is attainable enough.

As we have done in the past, so we will continue to spare no effort to realize disarmament on the Korean Peninsula in the future. Our people and the peace-loving people of the world are now closely watching the attitude of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority. The United States and the South Korean persons in authority will meet with stronger condemnation and rejection if they continue to run against the

demands of the Korean people and other people the world over for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and peace in Asia and around the world.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not use the gap of imbalance in military strength created by our reduction of troops, and should positively respond without delay to the disarmament negotiation we have proposed.

Our people believe that the peace-loving people of the world will, as ever, express full support and solidarity for our just cause of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Kim Il-song Receives Soviet Special Envoy
SK191046 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1039 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Igor Rogachyov, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on a visit to Korea as a special envoy of the leadership of the Soviet Union, and his companion.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ho Tam and first vice-minister of foreign affairs Kang Sok-chu.

On hand were Gennady Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and his embassy officials.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

He gave a luncheon for them.

USSR Protocol on Sea Transportation Signed
SK211021 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 21 (KCNA)—A protocol on the talks held between the DPRK Ministry of Marine Transport and the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet and a plan of cooperation to promote the development of science and technology and raise the effectiveness of sea freight transport in 1988-1990 and till the year 2000 were signed here Monday.

The protocol and plan were signed by Na Tong-hui, vice-minister of marine transport of Korea, and by Viktor Nikolaychuk, vice-minister of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet of the USSR.

U.S., Japanese Opinion on KAL Incident Noted
SK192211 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1539 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA)—U.S. and Japanese public denounced the South Korean puppet clique's anti-DPRK intrigues on the missing air passenger jet incident.

The U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee in New York in a statement on December 11 noted that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group fabricated the incident to create a situation in their favor in the "presidential elections."

It said:

We call upon all the progressive forces and anti-war champions of the United States to condemn the anti-DPRK smear campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

We demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces land nuclear weapons from South Korea and an end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House Councillors of Japan, in his press statement said it was a baseless smear campaign that the Japanese and South Korean press reports loudly advertised the missing South Korean jetliner incident as an "act of the North."

Why would the DPRK which maintains the stand of peace and security do such an "act," he asked, adding:

The incident seems very much to have been fabricated by the South side.

Tetsuro Murobushi, a Japanese critic, in his press statement said it was No Tae-u who raked up profits from the missing jetliner incident.

It is doubtful why they escorted a woman with a Japanese passport to South Korea, he remarked.

Comments on South's 16 Dec Election

NODONG SINMUN Editorial
SK201101 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2123 GMT 18 Dec 87

[NODONG SINMUN 19 December Editorial Department Special Article: "The South Korean People Should Win Independence and Democracy Through Struggle"]

[Text] On 16 December a so-called presidential election was conducted in South Korea and military gangster No Tae-u's election as president was unilaterally fabricated and announced. The election—which was conducted in a war-like atmosphere of terror that was tantamount to a state of martial law in which an oppressive order was issued two or three times by oppressive mechanisms,

including the puppet police and military circles, and in which such political terrorist gangsters as the DJP youth volunteers corps and intelligence agents were running wild—was an extremely dirty farce designed to fabricate military gangster No Tae-u's election as president.

The current presidential election was a government-controlled and bayonet-ruled function of the military dictators running counter to the desire and demands of the South Korean people.

The South Korean people and broad segments of the opposition and democratic forces who won the direct election system through their anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance last June not only called for the formation of a pan-national neutral cabinet for fair election management, but also resolutely opposed conducting the election under the present Chon Tu-hwan fascist political system.

However, the military fascist clique persisted in conducting the election under their fascist system, repressing these demands of the masses with bayonets. Accordingly, the will of the popular masses could not be reflected in the election, and the election itself could not be conducted fairly.

The current election was also an arbitrary election unprecedented in history which was held by dint of government power, the influence of money, and repression. Taking advantage of the favorable position of the ruling party, cohorts of No Tae-u of the DJP mobilized all possible administrative organs, including tong and pan chiefs, not to mention high-ranking officials of the puppet government, into the election campaign, while mobilizing the puppet armed forces and police and letting them aim bayonets at the hearts of eligible voters.

Traitor No Tae-u not only designated to chairmen of the local chapters the DJP, his stooges, the quota of votes that they had to obtain and got an assurance from them to fulfill their quota without fail, but also spent national funds, the blood taxes of the people, like water. Thus, he frantically ran wild to win the hearts of the people.

The fascist clique spent enormous amounts of several trillion won on the election campaign. Such amounts of money cannot be compared to the funds used in the past elections in South Korea.

Finding it difficult for them to fabricate No Tae-u's election, the military fascist elements, who are blind with the usurpation of power, not only concocted the plot to trigger a new military coup in case the outcome of the election did not turn out as they wished, but also unhesitatingly perpetrated the smear act of abusing the incident of a missing passenger airplane in the election campaign in a bid to collect votes in a drastic manner.

The current election was an act of strong-armed robbery which eclipsed Syngman Rhee's 15 March fraudulent election and Pak Chong-hui's presidential election based on amending the constitution for three consecutive terms. No Tae-u's election as president was thoroughly fabricated through the threat of bayonets and by fraud.

To maintain South Korea as their colony and military base continuously, the U.S. imperialists directed and manipulated the election campaign, strongly assisting the military fascist force behind the scenes. The United States put forward the military hooligan No Tae-u as the DJP's candidate, called him to Washington, and approved his election as president. When the South Korean political situation was turning to the disadvantage of the military dictatorial force, the United States dispatched the operatives of the State Department, the Defense Department, and the CIA to Seoul to assist No Tae-u in his election operation and to conduct the operation of dividing and demolishing the opposition democratic forces.

Because the South Korean democratic forces failed to come up with a single candidate in the election campaign No Tae-u's election as president was fabricated, and the military dictatorship is to be prolonged again. This resulted from the manipulations of the U.S. imperialists.

This is the truth of the election. Therefore, the South Korean people, opposition parties, and off-stage opposition forces consistently declare that this election is totally invalid, and no one admits No Tae-u's unilateral election.

In this election, the South Korean people of all strata clearly showed their desire to oppose the prolonging of military dictatorship and their aspiration for the establishment of a democratic regime. Sixty-four percent of the voters, far exceeding half of them, opposed No Tae-u. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets clearly witnessed that nearly 15 million broad popular masses of all walks of life oppose the prolongation of the military dictatorship by No Tae-u and call for democracy. It is impossible for them to disregard this.

It is quite proper that the people of all strata and political and public circles in South Korea should brand this election an unprecedented fraudulent election and continue to wage a vigorous struggle to oppose prolonged military rule. We fully support the South Korean people's struggle to liquidate military dictatorship.

Traitor No Tae-u, even before the completion of the ballot counting, appeared before a microphone and raved about his feeling that he would be elected, giving the misleading view that the South Korean people had entrusted him with some important office. This is a ridiculous and brazenfaced act. In view of the results of this election, traitor No Tae-u does not deserve to speak of his being elected.

Traitor No Tae-u is a usurper who played a leading role in the 12 December army purge of the coup d'etat, the 17 May violence, the Kwangju massacre, and the establishment of the military dictatorial regime in South Korea. It was shameless of him to run as a candidate in the election that was supposed to bring forth a democratic regime.

Through the people's June resistance and in their ensuing struggles, the South Korean people declared the candidacy of traitor No Tae-u invalid. How can he proclaim his victory when he fabricated his election through threats with guns and bayonets and through fraud and cheating unprecedented in history while he was faced with the strong denunciation and rejection of the popular masses? As for the people's will mentioned by traitor No Tae-u, the will of the broad South Korean popular masses is to overthrow No Tae-u and to liquidate military dictatorship. No matter how he may try to make use of the word, people's will, traitor No Tae-u cannot be acknowledged as the legitimate person in power.

Instead of proclaiming his election, traitor No Tae-u should apologize for the intolerable crime of abusing the direct election system, which the people won with blood, to prolong military dictatorship, and voluntarily step down from power.

The fabrication of No Tae-u's election victory has cast a dark cloud not only over the South Korean people, but also over the future of the nation. As military thug No Tae-u's coming to power is at once the continuation of the fascist military dictatorship, history's forward movement has once again been thwarted in South Korea and the people, with their ardent aspirations for democracy trodden on, have no choice but to shed their blood continuously under the fascist fetters.

With No Tae-u, a U.S. slave, splitist, and warmonger, coming into power, the South Korean people are destined to remain under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule; a new obstacle has been laid to the future of national reunification, the national aspiration; and the dangers that the entire population might suffer from the catastrophe of nuclear war have grown higher.

The just-completed election, which has ended up with military thug No Tae-u's fabricated victory, has left a serious lesson indicating a clear direction in which the South Korean people will have to advance their struggle.

As is recognized at home and abroad, the just-completed election has once again proven that neither a fair election nor democratization is conceivable as long as the U.S. imperialists reign in South Korea as the colonial rulers. This is the very lesson taught by every page of history—the call for democratization that flared up in the 19 April plaza was trampled upon by the 16 May political change [chongbyon] and the democratic spring that loomed in the wake of the Yusin dictator's demise was eventually

trodden on by the 12 December military purge coup d'etat, the 17 May violent coup d'etat, and the great massacre in Kwangju, to name a few instances.

The U.S. imperialists are bent on keeping South Korea indefinitely as a colony and a beachhead for nuclear war and toward this end they are scheming to keep a pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime in place.

Only when the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is ended in South Korea will the road to social democratization be opened. The cause of converting the society into one governed by independence is at once the road that leads to democratization.

People of all walks of life in South Korea, including the youth, students, workers, and peasants, should bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy by decisive struggle, with the clear-cut spirit of independence, and cut off their interventionist hands.

Another profound lesson left by the just-completed election is that unless they are united, the democratic forces can never win the battle against the tyrannical military dictatorship, nor can they hope to achieve a fair election or democratization or anything else.

What the democratic forces needed in the just-completed election—conducted under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, with the fascist military system left intact—was unity; unity and nothing else. Realizing it, the popular masses called for unity among the democratic forces and for a single presidential candidate from the beginning.

However, as some engaged themselves in a scramble for power giving precedence to partisan interests and strategy and personal gains over those of the nation and democracy, the votes of the democratic forces were divided, creating a condition favorable to the DPP's scheme to fabricate triumph for its own candidate, and in this way their acts led to the serious consequence of having plunged the direct presidential election system, which had been attained through bloodshed, into a trap dug out by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military group.

The strength that the popular masses need to win the confrontation with the fascist forces in power comes from their unity. If South Korea's democratic forces are rent by factions and scatter according to partisan and regional interests, the fascist military group becomes more spirited and the cause of democratization remains only an ideal. Such a tragedy should never be allowed to repeat itself.

In South Korea the main driving force behind the democratization movement is the popular masses. The popular masses should hasten the democratic spring in unity, through their own decisive struggle, by realizing their sense of mission as the masters of the movement toward democratization.

While being unable to untie even the murderous state of martial law created in the course of the election, traitor No Tae-u is now making eyes at the popular masses by dissembling about such things as a new era of democracy and harmony, democratic reforms amid stability, and development unaccompanied by chaos. This is nothing but a drug that the military thug, who has usurped power by challenging the popular masses' aspirations for democratization, has produced to cheat the democratic forces which have risen up in a new struggle after declaring the election void.

As has been demonstrated by the just-completed election, the military ruling bunch will not step down from power on their own, nor will they give the popular masses democracy as a gift. Democracy is something that must be attained by struggle.

By casting an overwhelmingly large number of votes for the opposition forces calling for democratization in the just-completed election, the democratic forces in South Korea have solemnly declared that they are against traitor No Tae-u's coming to power and the prolongation of the military dictatorship.

Nevertheless, since the military dictatorial group has fabricated its own victory in the election, struggle has become more inevitable. Foreign news reports say that it is inevitable for another Kwangju uprising and another June protest to erupt in South Korea.

The aggressors and the fascist military group will be happy with the disappointment over the doctored election results and the eventual floundering and no one but the popular masses will suffer from such a development.

The South Korean people should fill the whole of the South with the fever of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization and smash the citadel of the military dictatorship by doubling the spirit and courage in which they all rose up in the June struggle and brought the ruling bunch to their knees under the slogans of: Constitutional revision that institutes a direct presidential election system; and, overthrow the military dictatorship.

On this very road the dawn of independence and democracy, peace and reunification, will break. Nobody can arrest this roaring stream of history.

No Not Recognized

SK190549 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0533 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article in connection with the fact that the "presidential elections" were held in South Korea and the "election" of No Tae-u the military hooligan as "president" was unilaterally announced.

The South Korean people, opposition parties and dissident forces unanimously declared the wholesale nullification of the "elections" and nobody recognizes No Tae-u's "victory," says the article.

It notes that the "elections" were a government-controlled bayonet-ruled function of the military dictators held against the desire and demand of the South Korean people, arbitrary elections of fraud without precedent in history which were held by dint of government powers, money and crackdown.

The "elections" were an act of "power" robbery which outshined Syngman Rhee's "March 15 election fraud" and Pak Chong-hui's "presidential elections" based on the constitutional amendment for three consecutive terms, and No Tae-u's "election as president" was faked up thoroughly with the threat of bayonet and fraud, the article says, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists this time wirepulled the "election" campaign while giving strong support to the military fascist forces behind the scene so as to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base.

It is because of their tricks and manoeuvres that No Tae-u's "election as president" was faked up and the military dictatorship has come to be extended, while the democratic forces of South Korea took up the election campaign, failing to choose a single presidential candidate.

We wholly support the South Korean people in their struggle to liquidate the military dictatorship, it remarks, and stresses:

The traitor No Tae-u has no face or justification to advertise the results of "elections" as his "victory" after he faked it up with unprecedented-in-history threat of bayonet and fraud and irregularities in defiance of strong denunciation and rebuff by the masses of people.

He should not advertise about his "election," but apologize for the unpardonable criminal act he committed by abusing the direct election system won at the cost of people's blood for extension of the military dictatorship and step down of his own accord.

His faked-up "election" cast a dark shadow over the future of the nation as well as over that of the South Korean people.

As No Tae-u, a faithful servant of the United States, separatist and war maniac, came to power, now it is impossible for the South Korean people to free themselves from the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, new obstacles have been laid in the way of reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, and the danger of imposing the holocaust of nuclear war upon the whole nation has grown further.

Lesson of Election Noted
SK190555 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0541 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA)—An editorial article of NODONG SINMUN on the unilateral announcement that No Tae-u the military hooligan was "elected president" in South Korea notes that the "elections" have left a serious lesson which clearly shows the South Korean people the orientation of their struggle.

The article says:

The "elections" showed once again that it is impossible to conceive of fair elections and democratization as long as the United States lords it over South Korea as a colonial ruler.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to keep hold on South Korea as a permanent colony and a forward base for their nuclear war and bolster up the pro-American military dictatorial "regime" at any cost to this end.

The South Korean students, workers, peasants and people of all other strata should put an end to the U.S. imperialist policy of occupation and cut off their talons of interference through their decisive struggle, with the thoroughgoing spirit of independence.

Without the unity of democratic forces, it is impossible to win victory in the fight against the ferocious military dictatorship, to achieve fair elections, democratization and what else. This is another serious lesson derived from the "elections" this time.

Unity was the first and foremost requisite to the democratic forces in the "elections." However, some people placed party interests and strategy and personal interests over the nation and democratization and proceeded with a strife for power only to divide the tickets of the democratic forces and help create favorable conditions for the "Democratic Justice Party" to fake up its "victory," which finally resulted in making the direct election system won at the cost of blood ensnared in the trap of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist group.

If the democratic forces of South Korea are divided according to party groupings and factions and dispersed according to party interests and regions, the military fascist group would get more rampant and democratization remain a mere ideal. Such tragedy should no longer be repeated.

As was shown by the "elections," the military rulers never concede "power," nor do they make a present of democracy to the masses. Democracy must be won by struggle.

The South Korean people must engulf the whole land of South Korea with the hot wind of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and

crush the bulwark of military dictatorship with the redoubled spirit and valor with which they brought the rulers to their knees in the June resistance, stresses the article.

Sigur Reveals U.S. Intentions
SK200836 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0826 GMT 20 Dec 87

[("Shameful Jargon of Wirepuller"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 20 (KCNA)—Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, in his appearance at a U.S. House public hearing on December 18 said that "there was no hard evidence of fraud" in the "presidential elections" of South Korea and that South Koreans should know that they "realized" much of what they wanted.

On the same day, a spokesman for the White House let loose the same tune, adding that the U.S. administration "only informed" that it wanted to "cooperate" with No Tae-u.

This jargon makes it self-evident that it is none other than the United States that wirepulled the traitor No Tae-u's "victory" in the "elections" and that it intends to further strengthen its colonial rule over South Korea in the future, too, through the traitor whom it has raised as its faithful running dog.

What the South Korean people wanted was not extension of the military dictatorship but an end to it and independence and democratization of South Korean society and national reunification. However, what did they "realize" at all?

The U.S. imperialists' talk about "cooperation" with the traitor is virtually an open declaration of their intention to give a shot in the arm to the traitor who is isolated and rejected by the South Korean people, buttress him up so as to brandish bayonet at random and thus throttle the forces which aspire after democracy, independence and reunification and keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists should act with discretion, being clearly mindful that the South Korean people would kindle a fiercer flame of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy with the election fraud as an occasion.

VOA Election Report Cited
SK200832 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0823 GMT 20 Dec 87

[("U.S. 'Civilian Election Monitoring Group' on Irregularities in 'Presidential Election' in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 20 (KCNA)—"Voice of America" quoted members of a U.S. group who observed the "presidential elections" in South Korea as exposing irregularities in the "elections."

The radio reported:

Americans who observed the "presidential elections" in South Korea said they saw police harassment and other voting abuses and demanded that the authorities concerned begin a full and open investigation of the abuses.

The head of the group, made up of congressional staffs and academic experts, said "government officials" of South Korea interfered in the voting process and surveyed the voting by the people.

The "Democratic Justice Party" violated the rules of the "election" fund limitation. South Korean newspapers failed to report cases of violations of the "election" rules adequately, he said.

They include excessive interference of "government officials" in the "election" process, extreme violations of the rules of the "election" fund limitation and voting abuses of the ruling party's "candidate." The absentee voting was not fair, either, said members of the group.

Differences Between Capitalism, Socialism
SK181018 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 18 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Friday in a signed article titled "Essential Difference Between Socialist and Capitalist Systems" says that the idea and theory on this has been scientifically expounded by our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has said:

"As the fundamental difference between collectivism and individualism is defined by the choice between the socio-political integrity of social community and the physical life of individual, it can be said that the essential difference of socialist system and capitalist system comes to a conclusion of difference between collectivism and individualism, difference between the socio-political integrity of community and the physical life of individual."

This proposition is a formulation which scientifically clarified difference between socialist system and capitalist system on the basis of the man-centered philosophical principle, the article says, and continues:

The difference between collectivism and individualism is the essential difference between socialist and capitalist systems because it is, first of all, related mainly to the fact that it is difference in ideologies of classes representing the two systems.

The essential difference between socialist and capitalist systems should be found mainly in the fact that the demand and interests of what class and what social

community are the basis of a social system and the demand and interests of what class it reflects, in other words, what idea representing the demand and interests of what class underlies the social system.

The socialist system is the most revolutionary and popular social system which was founded by the working class that regards collectivism as its intrinsic demand in conformity with its will, and this system puts in the first place the demand and interests of the entire working masses, social community.

On the contrary, the capitalist system is a system defending the interests of capitalist class, and the ideology of capitalist class is thoroughgoing individualism. Capitalists in nature have an endless greed for their individual interests and pleasure and unhesitatingly commit any shameless act for them.

The socialist system is based on the collectivist idea, the idea of the working class, regarding that demand and interests of social community as the first one, and the capitalist system is based on individualism, the idea of capitalist class, putting the individual demand and interests in the first place. That is why difference between collectivism and individualism is precisely the essential difference between socialist and capitalist systems.

Another reason why difference between collectivism and individualism is the essential difference between the socialist and capitalist systems is that it is the fundamental difference defining all differences between the two systems.

Difference between collectivism and individualism, difference between the socio-political integrity of community and the physical life of individual is the essential difference between the two systems because it is the fundamental difference in political, economic, cultural and all other fields of socialist system and capitalist system.

The scientific exposition of idea and theory on the essential difference between socialist system and capitalist system by our party makes it possible to provide a powerful ideological and theoretical guideline to overcome the one-sidedness of seeing the superiority of socialist system phenomenally, only material condition such as ownership of the means of production as the main thing, and to deeply expound in an all-round way the superiority of the socialist system in political, economic, cultural and all other fields, centering the demand of man, the masses of people, and idea.

It also makes it possible for the revolutionary people of our era to thoroughly smash all reactionary, counter revolutionary tendencies to beautify corrupt capitalist system and defend to the end the banner of socialism and communism.

Anti-Americanism 'True Way' to Democracy
SK190740 (Clandestine) *Voice of National Salvation*
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Unattributed talk: "True Way to Democratization is Anti-Americanism"]

[Text] Today, serious confrontation is taking place in this country to decide between democracy or fascism. The patriotic people from all walks of life who have risen in the struggle, cherishing aspirations to achieve democratic politics and to eradicate fascism in this confrontation, have loudly shouted, "Expel the yankees who support the military dictatorship!"

This is the expression of our people's indignation against the U.S. aggressor forces—a curse to democratization—and a demonstration of our people's firm will to bring to bloom the flower of democratic politics on this land by expelling the yankees, the ringleaders of fascism.

Indeed, the United States is a curse to democratization in Korea. Proceeding from the demand in its Korean strategy, the United States was opposed to democratization being achieved in this country from the outset. The United States is scheming to seize South Korea as its permanent colony, military base, and a hereditary territory.

For this, there is no other way but to establish and maintain a pro-U.S. military fascist system in Korea. Therefore, the United States desperately objects to democratic politics being realized in Korea and disturbs our people's struggle for democratization in every way. In actuality, the United States has militarily occupied South Korea over the past 40 years and has maintained a pro-U.S. military fascist dictatorship by bringing its stooges to the front, thus cruelly trampling underfoot our people's aspirations for democratization.

It was none other than the United States that mercilessly overran the dawn of democracy that illuminated the 19 April popular resistance by fabricating the military dictatorial system through the 16 May military coup. It was none other than the United States that suffocated the spring of Seoul—the spring of democratization that had come with the Pusan-Masan resistance struggle—by kicking off the 12 December military coup and the 17 May violence, and that handed down a bloodthirsty, murderous order to the pro-U.S. military dictators to suppress with iron fists the citizens in Kwangju who had risen in the streets of resistance shouting for democracy, leaving the troops in their command. This is a fact widely known to the entire world.

Moreover, the United States has fundamentally blocked progressive figures from taking power according to democratic elections in this country, and when a figure who was deeply trusted and supported by the people turned

up, it slandered, defamed, and entrapped him by manipulating the pro-U.S. dictators. Thus, it buried him socially, punished him by fabricating political plots, and even perpetrated unhesitatingly the mean act of murdering him in broad daylight.

Needless to say, the tragic assassinations of Mr Kim Ku, Mr Cho Pong-am, and many other patriots were precise assassinations perpetrated by the American imperialists who opposed democratic politics and the assumption of office of patriotic democratic figures in this land. The United States has never presented democracy to this land nor has it allowed democracy to be enforced in this land.

Even today, while talking about democratic development in South Korea, the United States has, in fact, employed all possible cunning and base schemes in a bid to maintain the collapsing military fascist dictatorial system in this land.

That the United States handed the scenario of the 29 June declaration for democratization over to No Tae-u was not because it wanted democratization in South Korea. What the United States wanted was to dampen, through the 29 June pledge, the extremely heated atmosphere of our masses for democratization and their anti-U.S. sentiment and to more firmly establish the pro-U.S. military fascist system in this land. This has been vividly shown by the acts of the No Tae-u military dictatorial ring and the American aggressors since the 29 June declaration for democratization was made public.

The United States, which has revoked the 29 June declaration for democratization by manipulating the pro-U.S. military dictatorial ring, has perpetrated every possible vicious scheme in a bid to maintain the pro-U.S. military fascist system in South Korea by backing up traitor No Tae-u.

The United States not only recommended No Tae-u, one of the ringleaders of the notorious 12 December military coup and the Kwangju genocide, to be the standard bearer of democratization, but also openly supported No Tae-u's assumption of office by clamoring that No Tae-u is qualified to become president. Along with this, the United States has also manipulated traitor No Tae-u to turn the entire land of South Korea into a land where terrible fascism is rampant and to brutally suppress the masses.

The United States has also actively assisted in the treacherous No Tae-u ring's fraudulent and corrupt elections by providing a huge amount of political funds to it. It has gone so far as to more openly perpetrate the base operations of destroying one by one and neutralizing the opposition forces and democratic forces that are obstacles to the No Tae-u military dictatorial ring. Because of such maneuvers by the United States, an atmosphere of fraudulent and unfair elections in which

government power and the influence of money are rampant prevails in this land and, as a result, the road of No Tae-u's victory in the presidential election has been opened wide.

Such being the situation, the road toward democratization, which was opened by the bloody June resistance of our masses, has been completely blocked and a dark situation in which a pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime is about to emerge in this land again now prevails.

All the facts have clearly proven that the enemy of democratization in South Korea is precisely the United States and that our masses should more vigorously strengthen their anti-U.S. struggle to achieve genuine democratization in this land. Therefore, the masses of all walks of life should more vigorously wage the struggle against U.S. domination and intervention to achieve genuine democratization in this land.

At the same time, our masses should more vigorously wage the struggle against the U.S. intervention in the current presidential election, against the U.S. maneuvers to assist No Tae-u's military dictatorship, and for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Thus, our masses should build in this land a society devoid of yankees and dictatorship, a society where genuine democratic politics are enforced.

South Korea

Mass Demonstrations Denounce 'Election Fraud' OW191323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 19 Dec 87

[By Irene M. Kunii]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 19 KYODO—Several thousand students staged a sit-in for the second consecutive day Saturday at Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral to denounce election fraud while Catholic clergy nearby presided over a mass to protest what they claimed were abuses of the election process.

In western Kwangju some 5,000 students and local citizens denouncing the elections clashed with police, and over 2,000 took to the streets of Mokpo in South Cholla Province to demonstrate against the elections.

The Myongdong protest grew to a crowd of 3,000, singing antigovernment songs and denouncing the December 16 presidential elections as fraudulent in front of the hilltop Myongdong Cathedral, the scene of violent clashes between police and students during the height of protests last June.

Demonstrators charged that the first direct presidential elections in 16 years were rigged by the government and its ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

In the neighboring Catholic center, meanwhile, Father O Tae-sun held a mass attended by some 400 people to quietly protest the elections which Catholic observers claimed were marred by numerous incidents of bribery, fraud and vote tampering.

The Catholic Committee for Democracy, one of the groups unofficially monitoring the elections, released a pamphlet Saturday outlining cases of fraud witnessed by its group members, including some 30 incidents of relay balloting and physical abuse of observers by police and ruling party officials.

While President-elect No Tae-u made overtures of reconciliation to the opposition leaders he beat at the polls with only one-third of the voters' support, academics, religious leaders and opposition supporters stepped up accusations against the DJP and government officials of ballot tampering, excessive bribery and mobilization of government officials to garner support.

The protesters at Myongdong also charged that an unknown number of people were killed when 4,000 riot police stormed Seoul's Kuro Ward office early Friday to evict 2,000 people holding four ballot boxes as evidence of vote tampering by officials.

The rooftop and fourth and fifth floors of the large five-story municipal building were gutted by the time foreign reporters and election observers were allowed entry late Friday.

Earlier Saturday the National Coalition for Democracy (NCD), which monitored election polling stations with over 80,000 observers, and other opposition groups agreed to form a "national council" aimed at invalidating the results of the December 16 presidential election.

An NCD aide affiliated with the National Council for Churches (NCC) said that the organization, which played an instrumental role in organizing mass street riots last June to demand democratic reform, said its observers had collected over 800 cases of irregularities in the election process.

A number of observers reported that they had observed relay balloting, where a voter cast a false premarked ballot at the polling station and then hands over a valid one to a buyer for a certain fee. Foreign election observers as a whole have refrained from commenting on whether or not the elections were valid.

But a U.S. group made up of 18 congressional staff members or advisors, as well as experts on Korea or on the election process, did raise questions concerning the "integrity" and "validity" of the elections after observing first hand incidents of fraud in different South Korean cities on election day.

The group said in a statement released after the elections that "we are concerned by the election abuses which we personally witnessed," but stopped short of denouncing the entire process as invalid.

Members called for a full and open investigation of the fraud charges filed by various observers, estimated to run in the range of 3,000.

They added, however, they had doubts whether the "attitude" of the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC), which was set up by the government to oversee the elections, would allow a full-scale and open investigation of the charges.

CEMC officials have brushed aside allegations of election fraud as rumors instigated by "radicals."

U.S. Cultural Center Firebombed in Kwangju

SK211230 Seoul YONHAP in English
1220 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Kwangju, South Korea, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—A group of 50 violent demonstrators claiming an election fraud Monday afternoon threw firebombs at the U.S. Culture Center and a television station here.

Twelve firebombs that were thrown by the demonstrators, believed to be college students, dropped on the front yard and the roof of the center's building. However, police said, they caused minor damage.

The raid took place as hundreds of citizens and students have kept staging anti-government street demonstrations claiming fraud in the just-completed presidential election for the five consecutive days. The demonstrators insisted the election, in which government party candidate No Tae-u won, was an unprecedented rigged one in history.

Kwangju, the seat of South Cholla Province, has been regarded as the major political stronghold of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, who lost in the election.

On Monday alone, nearly 1,000 students and citizens continued their violent demonstrations denouncing the fraudulent manipulation by the government of the election. They kept shouting President Kim Tae-chung while marching on the streets.

No had won the first direct presidential election in 16 years, clinching 36.6 percent of the total votes cast.

Student Denies Intention

SK211041 Seoul YONHAP in English
1034 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Kwangju, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—The university student who was initially alleged to have attempted to attack the American Cultural Center here with petrol bombs last Saturday morning testified in a police interrogation Monday that he had no intention to attack the American facility at all.

Choe Yu-rak, 22, a senior at the history department of Honam University, said it was not because he had an intention to attack the American Cultural Center that he approached the American facility. The student said that he was simply on a runaway [as received] from an attack against the MBC TV building when he was caught by policemen who were on duty to guard the cultural center that day.

Choe was stopped by the policemen while he was passing by the center aboard a motorcycle on his runaway after pelting some petrol bombs at the Kwangju MBC TV building about 11:20 a.m. that day.

Choe kept a bag which had been used for carrying petrol bombs to the MBC building at the time when he was nabbed by the police guards. Police sources, however, said they could not find any unused petrol bomb left inside the bag.

Universities on 'Full Alert' For Protests

SK200009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Universities are on full alert to keep campuses from being made the site of campaigns to denounce alleged frauds in elections.

Professors at Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea and Chungang universities have intensified counselling to persuade students not to get carried away in political winds generated by the opposition camps.

Universities will write letters to parents requesting their cooperation with reining in students.

Upon the information that militant students will sabotage the university entrance exam slated for Tuesday as part of their campaign against alleged election-rigging. Universities were told to do whatever was needed to provide security for the applicants.

Universities were told to invite police help if it was necessary.

Myongdong Cathedral Demonstration Continues
SK201200 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 20 Dec 87

[Text] About 300 people, including university students, who have entered their third day of a sit-in at Myongdong Cathedral, Seoul, insisting that the just-completed election is invalid, continued their sit-in today even at places inside the cathedral, such as the vestibule, calling for nullifying the presidential election.

Holding a meeting today to hear a report on the sit-in staged at the Kuro District administration office, these students insisted that dozens of students and citizens died of asphyxiation or jumped to their deaths in the course of the police action to put down the students who were engaged in the sit-in.

Various kinds of leaflets and wall posters containing groundless rumors, mostly written by off-stage organizations insisting that the just-completed election was a rigged one, were seen in many places in the areas around the cathedral.

Students did not attempt to deny churchgoers and ordinary citizens entrance and exit from the cathedral. The police also pulled out the force that had staked out the areas around the cathedral so that the students could disperse and go home.

Attempt to Seize Weapons From Police Fails
SK210700 Seoul YONHAP in English
0651 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—Four masked individuals armed with air rifles, sickles and firebombs, raided a police box near Seoul Grand Park in eastern Seoul before dawn Monday in a vain attempt to steal weapons and ran away after locking up three policemen in the police box's armory.

The four masked individuals, described by the policemen as in their 20s, stormed the Grand Park police box at 4:50 a.m., firing a single round from an air rifle at the wall. They severed the armory's lock with a wire cutter they had brought with them only to find that no weapons were stored there.

Police used to keep eight carbine rifles in the armory before those weapons were handed over to a police station on Dec. 14, or two days before the presidential election.

One of the three policemen, who was set free by his colleagues about 10 minutes after the four persons ran away, said that the four were equipped with three air rifles, a white-colored walky-talky used by construction workers, two sickles, one wire cutter and firebombs made from beer bottles. Each of the four wore black gloves and green hats, according to the policemen.

In consideration that the four were carrying firebombs, commonly used in student demonstrations here, the police are focusing on the possibility that the raid was launched by anti-government radical students in an effort to cause social disorder in the wake of the ruling party's victory in the presidential election.

Immediately after the incident, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters and the Dongbu (eastern) Police Station, with jurisdiction over the victimized police box, formed a special investigative task force to search for the four individuals.

Police are also trying to probe into possible negligence on the part of the three policemen who were locked up in the police box's armory and two others who set them free. The other two policemen were reportedly sleeping in different rooms of the police box at the time of the raid. One was sleeping in the police box chief's office and the other in another room after finishing his shift.

The police box is located in a secluded area near two university campuses.

1,693 Protesters Detained by Police
SK200022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] More than 20,000 students, and citizens took to the streets on Friday in 22 cities and counties throughout the country, police reported yesterday.

Police led away, 1,693 people for demonstrating against alleged election fraud.

Those taken by police included 1,034 people who mounted a violent protest at the Kuro ward office in southern Seoul. They protested against what they claim was election fraud concerning absentee ballots.

The National Police Headquarters (NPH) said about 14,000 people participated in the protest rallies in 26 locations in Chollanam-do.

Chollanam-do is the power base of Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, who finished third in the presidential election.

In Seoul, about 4,000 people, 1,700 of them students, staged demonstrations Friday.

No demonstration broke out in Taegu, the hometown of the government candidate No Tae-u who won the election.

A total of 15 police boxes were attacked by demonstrators hurling rocks and fire bombs. A policeman was seriously injured in Sunchon and a county office vehicle was burned in Kwangyang, police said.

Demonstrators hurled firebombs and rocks toward the Sunchon Munwha Broadcasting Corp. building but no damage was reported.

About 300 students staged an overnight sit-in at Myeong-dong Cathedral. They continued the protest yesterday.

In Kwangju, an estimated 5,000 people demonstrated again yesterday to protest alleged vote-rigging.

They hurled firebombs and stones at riot police who responded with tear gas. A police box was damaged by the rock-throwing demonstrators.

184 Kuro Demonstrators Arrested
SK210258 Seoul YONHAP in English
0251 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—The Seoul prosecution has placed under formal arrest 184 out of 1,034 students and citizens caught in a police raid on a district office they had occupied for three days marring ballot counting.

Charges against those arrested range from violation of the presidential election law to arson.

The prosecution said Monday that it has handed over 302 others to the summary court and released or turned over the remaining 541 to school authorities.

The prosecution originally sought court-issued arrest warrants for 191 persons. As for the other seven individuals, the prosecution plans to either book them without physical detention or seek court warrants again after a supplementary investigation.

Among the 184 persons placed under formal arrest were 138 students and 46 citizens including three members of the opposition party for peace and democracy and four executive members of dissident organizations.

The prosecution said in an effort to contribute to the post-election mood for reconciliation, it sought court warrants only for those violent radicals who assaulted election officials, threw fire bombs, wielded steel pipes or sticks, destroyed the district office's furniture, or who were leaders in the occupation.

More than 1,000 students and citizens had occupied the Kuro district office where they claimed to have found election officials trying to deliver an absentee ballot box prematurely to the ballot-counting station on election day.

Merchants Protest Kims' Rejection of Election
SK191336 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Videotaped report by anchorwoman Sin Un-kyong]

[Text] [Video shows shots of merchants demonstrating along the street] This afternoon, approximately 150 merchants, including merchants from Seoul's Tongdaemun Market and those in areas around the third block of Chonggye Street, staged a demonstration for an hour from the fourth block of Chonggye Street to the fourth block of Chongno Street, urging the two Kims to accept the election results. Contending that even though the two Kims were defeated in the election because they each ran after rejecting the people's demand for a single candidacy, they are making a mockery of the people by not accepting the election result and that students who continue to demonstrate, contending that the election was rigged, are threatening the livelihood of small merchants. The merchants urged the students to be prudent.

Police Crack Down On 'Groundless' Rumors
SK200034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Police have launched a crackdown on those who spread groundless rumors that scores of protesters died in the police raid on Kuro Ward Office and paratroopers were poised to be deployed in Kwangju.

According to police, there are numerous rumors on election rigging through computer manipulation by a government intelligence agency.

Police across the nation were ordered to intensify patrols on streets, particularly near university campuses to collect wallposters put up by malicious rumor-mongers.

Police also warned that those who put up wallposters and distributed leaflets containing rumors at the sites of election-rigging protest rallies would be arrested and sternly punished in accordance with pertinent laws.

A wallposter put up at the gate of Korea University at around 12:30 p.m. Friday said three patriotic citizens committed self-immolation and two others leaped from the roof of Kuro Ward Office to death during the police operation Friday morning, according to police.

In the pre-dawn raid on the ward office, police hauled away about 1,000 students and citizens who had been staging a sit-in for two days detaining about 100 ward officials and seizing three absentee ballot boxes which they claimed were rigged.

Police also discovered a wallposter at Kuro Market at around 2:20 p.m. Friday, which said, "Four citizens and students guarding the rigged ballot boxes died and 30 others were injured, some seriously, in the brutal police action. One committed self-immolation."

At an election-rigging protest rally on the Sogang University campus held around noon Friday, a student told about 100 rally participants, "Two college students leaped from the office building to death during the police raid."

According to police, leaflets carrying rumors that more than 120 people died in the police raid were distributed Friday at Myeongdong Cathedral where about 400 students and citizens are staging a sit-in protest against "fraudulent" election.

Many malicious rumors are spreading like bushfire in Kwangju where a civil uprising was mercilessly quelled by airborne troops in May, 1980.

The rumors include the deployment of Airborne Army brigades around Kwangju. Another rumor goes that two agents of the National Security Planning Agency who manipulated ballot-counting computers made a "declaration of conscience" at the headquarters of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

There was even such an unbelievable rumor that Kim Tae-chung committed suicide, police said.

Meanwhile, the National Police Headquarters [NPH] announced that the malicious rumors were believed to be the product of some "impure" forces who spread them systematically to overthrow the government.

NPH said protest rallies broke out in 11 cities including Seoul and Kwangju Thursday and in 22 cities and guns Friday.

The main slogan of the protest was "Denounce the rigged election" Thursday, but it changed into "Down with the military dictatorship" Friday.

The nature of the protest changed from the negation of the election to the negation of the system, according to NPH.

NPH said the protests would calm down soon as there was little support from citizens and public opinion was against them.

Police also cited the closure of schools with the winter recess a few days away as another reason for the anticipated calmdown of the protest.

Man Kills Self Demanding Kims Accept Result
SK190019 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
19 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] A man has killed himself urging opposition leaders to accept the results of the Dec. 16 presidential election, police said.

Chong Chae-sok, 50, was found dead yesterday in his rented room in Chungju, Chungchongpuk-do. Chong had been a campaigner for Kim Tae-chung, presidential candidate of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

A friend went to his house and found a burnt coal briquette in his room which indicated he died of carbon monoxide poisoning, according to police.

The friend found two suicide notes, one addressed to president-elect No Tae-u and the other addressed to Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The note to No said, "Don't be overproud but be a good ruler," and the other note urged the two Kims to be "generous and accept the results though you are the losers."

Kim Yong-sam Declares Election Null
SK190702 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean
19 Dec 87 p 11

[("Message to fellow countrymen" from Kim Yong-sam, RDP presidential candidate, on 19 December 1987—paid political advertisement]

[Text] First of all, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to you, my fellow countrymen, for your support even during a difficult situation.

I also wish to express my respect to the courageous people who clearly expressed the will of their support for democratic quarters.

I have no words to express my regret to you for failing to field a single candidate from the opposition sphere due to lack of my virtue. I am keenly examining myself and beg your pardon.

However, I have personally confirmed the ardent support given to me from you, my fellow countrymen. I firmly believe that if a fair and just election was held, I would have won with overwhelming support.

It has been confirmed that the current election was fundamentally unjust and carefully preplanned and prepared by means of money and government authority; that it was a corrupt election; and that it was an illegal, violent, and fabricated election. This has been revealed by materials we have secured to prove an unjust election.

Indeed, the current election was unprecedentedly fraudulent, far surpassing the 15 March unjust elections; it was a second 12 December incident and a second military coup.

Thus, I cannot but ask whether or not the people will accept the results of the current election. I believe that the people cannot understand the content of the votes for candidate No Tae-u in such large cities as Seoul, Pusan,

Taegu and Inchon, the cradle and foundation for the end to the military rule and for democratization, or in the North and South Kyongsang provinces and Kyonggi Province.

Vicious black propaganda against me, who had the greatest possibility of winning in the election, slanderous organizational maneuvers over KBS and MBC—public broadcasting systems—and fraudulence focused on the foundation of my support, have been perpetrated.

This proves that the current elections were nothing but a political machination to extend military rule merely in the form of an election.

During my election campaign, I earnestly appealed to Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u not to perpetrate fraud and warned that if they did, they would become another Syngman Rhee, another Pak Chong-hui, and another Marcos.

For the nation's security and safety and to make next year's Olympics a national festival, I absolutely cannot work with such a shameless and immoral regime as this, which has stolen the people's sovereignty.

I declare the current election totally null and pronounce that I will lead the struggle to overthrow [tado] the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military regime. In our struggle, all peaceful and non-violent means will be mobilized.

I ask you, my fellow countrymen, to resolutely rise in the ranks of such a sacred struggle for our history and our future generations and to show that there is justice in this land.

I have devoted my life to my fellow countrymen and democracy in this country, for over 40 years. I have no idea of clinging to the presidency in the future. I deem it my mission to do my best for democracy in our country. I will fight to the end, together with my fellow countrymen, by dedicating all that I have. Our sacred struggle for freedom and justice will certainly win victory. Thank you.

Kim Tae-chung Insists Campaign Successful
SK190338 Seoul *TONG-A ILBO* in Korean
18 Dec 87 p 2

[Interview with Kim Tae-chung, presidential candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), with *TONG-A ILBO* reporter Yi Nak-yon—date, place not given]

[Text] After attending a meeting of key officials of the National Coalition [for Democracy] on the afternoon of 17 December that resolved to struggle for nullification of the current elections, Kim Tae-chung, presidential candidate of the PPD, returned home. He looked somewhat tired but his tone of voice was clear.

"I fully support the resolution of the National Coalition. I will keenly watch the people's reaction. I will not take the attitude of forcing anything."

Despite such remarks, it is known that the PPD and opposition organizations including the National Coalition have already worked out a plan to form a committee for the joint struggle for nullification of the elections.

[Kim Tae-chung] All government officials, government-run enterprises and even individual business firms carried out election campaigns for the ruling party. The ruling party monopolized the election fund, abused television, bought off the observers from the opposition parties, and embezzled 500,000 absentee votes that were cast in my favor. It even fabricated the standings of the second and third winners.

[Reporter Yi] There are some views that seeing such a great gulf, you should accept the result, even if there was some unlawfulness.

[Kim] The candidate who had the ardent support of the people was defeated by the candidate who encountered the people's resistance wherever he went and who could make the people gather at stumping sites only with money or in a forcible manner. How can anyone with common sense believe this?

[Yi] Many people express regret, noting that fielding of a single opposition candidate should have been realized.

[Kim] I fully understand their regrets. However, even if the single candidacy had been realized, other types of election rigging would have occurred corresponding to such a situation. This was seen during the elections in 1971, 1963, and 1967. The issue of fielding a single candidate cannot be the decisive factor in the face of the unjust elections. This was why I stressed that a fair election was more important than fielding a single candidate.

[Yi] Don't you think that there were some unsatisfactory measures in your election campaign?

[Kim] I carried out a successful campaign, transcending victory and defeat. I came to have a firm belief once again that I am the happiest man in the world by receiving the support and encouragement from the people that were beyond imagination in the course of electioneering.

[Yi] Don't you think that now is a very difficult time in your political life?

[Kim] I am comfortable and am not disappointed. I still think my defeat was not caused by the lack of the people's support. My idea that No Tae-u cannot lead the government safely has not changed.

No Proposes Separate Meetings With 3 Kims
SK200002 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
20 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] President-elect No Tae-u yesterday proposed separate meetings with Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil to exchange opinions on overall state affairs in a frank manner.

The formal proposal was made yesterday when his chief secretary Sim Myong-po visited the head offices of the three major opposition parties and delivered No's personal letters to the three Kims.

Sim met with Kim Chong-pil, who accepted the offer, but the other two Kims refused even to see the messenger.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam had made it clear that they cannot meet No at a time when they are demanding the nullification of the election for allegedly widespread irregularities.

PPD Discloses Instances of Election Fraud
SK200247 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean
19 Dec p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] on 18 December claimed that the following cases of election fraud were laid bare during the presidential election. The major contents, disclosed by the PPD, are:

—Mrs Cho Son-nye (24-33 Changhung-tong, Chung-ku, Seoul, telephone 265-9416) saw Mr Cho Kil-ho, head of his tong [unit of neighborhood association—FBIS], 23 Sindang-tong, Seoul, having three additional voting notice slips and referred this to the Songdong police box.

—Mr Kim Tong-sop (301, Taesong Town House, Sinsong-tong, Kangso-ku, Seoul) did not receive the voting notice slip by 14 December, so he met the head of the tong and asked him to give him his slip. The head of the tong appeared Mr Kim, telling him that he would give him 100,000 won if he brought in his residential identity card and his seal him and that he would let him use them [to vote—FBIS].

—On the morning of 17 December, at the ballot counting station of Chunsong in Kangwon Province, a voting paper without the seal of the chairman of the election management committee was observed. The election witnesses there left the ballot counting station when the chairman rejected their request for suspension of ballot counting and continued the counting the votes.

—Mr Cho Song-kuk (203 Changmi Town House, Chongdam-tong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul) did not receive the voting notice slip. He went to the polling station and found his name not listed on the voters' list. He had received a new residential identity card on 15 December after losing his residential identity card.

No Tae-u Resigns from National Assembly
SK210250 Seoul *YONHAP* in English
0238 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—President-elect No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Monday tendered his resignation as a member of the Korean National Assembly.

No, who won the nation's first direct presidential election in 16 years last Wednesday, was one of the DJP's 61 at-large lawmakers chosen from the national constituency as a result of the general elections held on Feb. 12, 1985. No is scheduled to succeed Chon Tu-hwan as the 13th president on Feb. 25, 1988, for a single five-year term.

Under Korea's general election laws, one-third of the National Assembly's 276 seats are distributed proportionately and the party which wins the most seats in direct balloting is awarded two-thirds of the 92 at-large seats.

No's seat will be taken by Chong Tong-yun, a DJP alternate in the national constituency.

The date for Korea's next general elections has not yet been agreed on, but the elections are expected to be held around next April.

DJP Plans General Elections 'Around' 10 Feb
SK192353 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
20 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to hold parliamentary elections around Feb. 10, two weeks earlier than the inauguration of the No Tae-u administration.

Senior DJP officials reaffirmed in a meeting, rarely presided over by president-elect No Tae-u, that their party will begin negotiations with opposition parties on the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law "as early as possible."

The February elections are its long-held stand, and now are more loudly voiced as a leverage to ease political tension, triggered by opposition claims of election rigging by the ruling camp.

DJP'S floor leader Rep. Yi Tai-sun proposed an informal meeting with his counterparts of the Reunification Democratic Party and of the Party for Peace and Democracy but the offer was turned down immediately.

The rival floor leaders replied that it is not high time to talk about parliamentary elections but time to settle controversy over what they described as irregularities in voting and ballot-counting procedures.

The DJP officials feel the current confrontation would be soon removed on the ground that the opposition complaints are only designed to "re-consolidate the structure of followers and reinvigorate their activities in the coming elections."

The DJP whip flatly excluded the controversial voting procedures from their agenda for the presidential poll, as it was conducted in a "free and fair way."

He would put forward a proposal for formal meetings again next week.

Secretary general Chong Sok-mo said the general elections should be held no later than Feb. 20 so that No could take oath of office before a new legislature, five days after.

The election law is thus to be rewritten by Jan. 10, he added.

He made it clear that if the opposition camp would not come to the negotiation table the elections would be held in accordance with the present system with some modifications on the number of constituencies with the rise of population.

"In case of the opposition's refusal to amend the law," he said, "we will modify merely the supplementary provisions on the number and boundaries of the constituencies and pass it by ourselves." The seemingly tough discussion will be taken charge of by the previous eight-member delegation of the DJP and the RDP who drafted the new Constitution and the Presidential Election Law. Half of the four RDP delegates defected to Kim Tae-chung's PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] shortly after the revision of the Presidential Election Law early November.

"Should they want to rename others, that's no problem," he said, stressing, "There is no possibility that the parliamentary elections are held after No's inauguration."

The eight-member high-powered mission earlier decided to elect National Assemblymen within six months after the passage of the revised fundamental charter, namely by April 27. The DJP favored early February elections, while the RDP then preferred April elections.

Besides the timing, hot debates are expected concerning the constituency systems.

The ruling party intends to revise the current system under which two candidates are elected parliamentarians from each constituency irrespective of population into one that will elect one to four lawmakers depending on the size of the constituency.

The opposition parties prefer small constituencies from which only one legislator is elected.

Both ideas admit the rise in the number of Assemblymen by 50-80 from the present 276 seats.

A top DJP official said, "I understand many opposition lawmakers are inclined to our constituency system that actually better assures their election, though they hesitate to make their positions public because of their bosses' preference of small constituencies."

The government party is having vigorously contacting leading figures in all walks of life in preparation for the parliamentary elections. [sentence as published]

Nomination of the DJP candidates for the elections will fully rest with the president-elect, the officials said.

He has said he would recruit new faces without regional, partisan and sexual discrimination, disclosing that he would run the state in a "suprapartisan" manner.

No sent personal letters to the three prominent opposition contenders, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil, and asked for their support in his new administration, proposing talks with them.

In the letters, delivered by his chief secretary, Rep. Sim Myong-po, he reassured that the new government would be one for the entire people seeking their reconciliation and harmony, and not one for only the DJP.

Opposition Parties Face Internal Trouble

SK200106 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
20 Dec 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Sin Hak-yim: "Opposition Camp Confronts Inevitable Internal Trouble"; "Following Election Defeat"]

[Text] The opposition camp faces an inevitable drive into the abyss of serious internal trouble by its humiliating defeat in the Dec. 16 presidential election, though it has vowed an endless struggle to nullify the election outcome.

Twin major opposition runners Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung have come under growing pressure from within and outside their parties to take the responsibility for their failure to agree to a single opposition candidate, which neutral observers view is the major cause for the total defeat to the opposition camp.

Particularly noteworthy is the movement of several maverick opposition lawmakers seeking reform of the opposition camp, ascribing the responsibility for the opposition's defeat to two Kims' uncompromising attitude on the single candidacy issue.

The junior lawmakers led by Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong claim that the two Kims should be called to account first despite the fact that there is evidence of fraud in the election.

The two had called for a single candidacy by either of the two Kims to the last minute, predicting that, otherwise, neither of the two opposition leaders would be able to defeat the ruling party nominee.

They are seeking to rally some moderate lawmakers from Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] who will join in efforts for an opposition reform.

The movement for renovation of the opposition camp, initiated by the junior lawmakers is expected to take shape within the week, though it has failed to get positive response instantly from lawmakers of the two opposition parties.

They are likely to seek to form a new party or alliance to be composed of opposition lawmakers, challenging the two Kims.

In the meantime, the two Kims separately declared a struggle to nullify the outcome of the "rigged election" and to topple the current regime immediately after their failure to win the election Wednesday.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam called for a "fresh start" to topple the current regime in the first meeting of senior members of the party after the election.

The RDP president said, "Some people say that we should keep mum as all is ended with the defeat of the opposition camp.

"But it will be actually impossible to change power through any election in the future unless we bare the election frauds perpetrated by the dictatorship this time," said Kim.

"I have tried to realize democracy through the 'election revolution' thus far, but the current regime has perpetrated every kind of election fraud. Therefore, this regime will have to be toppled (by the people's resistance)," Kim said.

He said that the RDP will hold a mass rally nationwide to overthrow the regime.

Kim Tae-chung also indicated that he would resort to people's power to nullify the outcome of the election and topple the regime.

Kim told reporters Thursday after his defeat was confirmed that "those people who followed me during the parade from 'Boramae Park' to Seoul station in last Sunday's campaign rally will not sit idle."

The PPD president, however, did not elaborate on how he would wage the opposition struggle.

Kim huddled with senior members of the dissident National Coalition for Democracy Thursday afternoon, indicating that he would form a united front with the dissident organization for a massive anti-government struggle.

But there is little possibility that the two opposition parties will get together to form an alliance for a struggle against the incumbent regime due to animosity exacerbated by the election campaign.

Poll Conducted on Voters' Reasons

SK210543 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
19 Dec 87 p 1

[Report on CHUNGANG ILBO poll of voters' reasons for their choice in the 16 December presidential election: "Expectations for Stability, Democratization High—as Many As 8 Percent of Voters Decided on Their Candidate on Election Day"]

[Text] It has turned out that voters of our country chose their favorite candidate in the 13th presidential election based on their expectations for social stability and democratization rather than on regional affiliations with the candidate or termination of military rule and that voters took into little account their evaluation of the individual caliber of the candidate.

According to a poll taken by the CHUNGANG SVP, the opinion survey organization of CHUNGANG ILBO, via telephone interviews with 1,000 voters across the country immediately after the closure of the presidential election from 1830 to 2030 on 16 December, the voters chose their favorite candidate for the following reasons:

—32.9% chose their candidate based on their expectations for social stability.

—27.7% made their choice based on their expectations for democratization.

—only 4.8% said that they made their choice because of their affiliations with the candidate.

—15.9% made their choice because of the individual caliber of the candidate.

—9.6% made their choice based on their expectations for ending military rule.

However, 39.6% of the voters who voted for Candidate Kim Yong-sam, who raised the slogan of ending military rule, said that they chose him because of their expectations for ending military rule.

The manner of voting of the people of our country has changed considerably from the previous practice to the effect that many of them made their choice independent

of other members of their family, namely, 54.2% of them made their choice independent of the will of other members of the family. Further breakdown are as follows:

- 27.4% made the same choice as their spouses.
- 7.1% made the same choice as their parents.
- 11.2% made the same choice as all other members of the family after reaching a consensus.

55.5% of the voters said that they decided on their favorite candidate at least 1 month before election day. Further breakdown are as follows:

- 14.5% of the voters made their choice 15 days before election day.
- 14.0% of them between 1 week and 10 days before election day.
- 7.9% of them between 2 and 4 days.
- 8% of them 1 day before or on election day.

Some 73.7% of the voters had difficulty in choosing their candidate. Only 26.3% voted on their first choice without hesitation.

One-third of the 73.7% of voters, who had difficulty in choosing their candidate, (namely, 23.6%), hesitated between DJP candidate No Tae-u and RDP candidate Kim Yong-sam, and 17% of them voted for candidate No Tae-u and only 6.6% of them voted for candidate Kim Yong-sam.

Of the 13.9% of the voters who had difficulty in choosing between candidate Kim Yong-sam and candidate Kim Tae-chung, 9.1% voted for candidate Kim Tae-chung and only 4.8% voted for candidate Kim Yong-sam. Some 13.3% of the voters who had difficulty in choosing between candidate No Tae-u and candidate Kim Chong-pil, 11.8% voted for candidate No Tae-u and only 1.5% voted for candidate Kim Chong-pil.

Some 44.2% of those interviewed anticipated the election of candidate No Tae-u even before they went to the polling stations. Only 11.7% anticipated the election of candidate Kim Tae-chung, 8.3% anticipated candidate Kim Yong-sam's election, and 0.9% anticipated candidate Kim Chong-pil's election.

Some 34.4% of those interviewed said that they did not know which candidate would be elected.

EC Nations Congratulate No Tae-u on Victory
SK200006 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
20 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] President-elect No Tae-u yesterday received a congratulatory message from eight European Community nations.

The message was delivered by Danish Amb. Hans J. Assing to Pak Sang-yong, vice minister of foreign affairs, at Pak's office.

The message was adopted in accordance with a decision made at a meeting of European ambassadors residing in Seoul, a Foreign Ministry official said.

No Tae-u Meets Abe; Receives Takeshita Letter
SK210621 Seoul *YONHAP* in English
0609 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Monday that friendly relations between South Korea and Japan will pave the way for prosperity and peace in Asia.

Takeshita, in a letter to South Korea's President-elect No Tae-u, said he will do his utmost to help Korea improve its relations with China and successfully stage the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The letter was delivered to No by Shintaro Abe, secretary-general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) who came here Sunday as a special envoy for LDP president Takeshita.

No, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, was elected as Korea's new president Wednesday in Korea's first direct presidential election in 16 years.

Takeshita said he is confident that the amicable and cooperative relations between Seoul and Tokyo will be further stabilized and promoted under No's leadership, even though the existing ties are already very satisfactory.

Takeshita added that he is looking forward to meeting with No in the near future.

In reply, No expressed his gratitude to Takeshita and the Japanese people and said, I hope the two countries will open the Pacific rim era and will enhance closer cooperation for peaceful coexistence and mutual prosperity in Northeast Asia.

No also expressed his hope that the Japanese prime minister will attend his inauguration as South Korea's new president slated for next February.

ROK Warns of DPRK Infiltration

OW210627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT
21 Dec 87

[By Irene M. Kunii]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 KYODO—The South Korean Government Monday condemned the rash of anti-election protests, warning that communist North Korea may have infiltrated demonstrations which have broken out across the country in the wake of last week's presidential elections.

In a statement issued Monday, Prosecutor-General Yi Chong-nan denounced allegations of widespread fraud by government and ruling party officials in the elections last Wednesday as "wild rumors" spread by students and opposition party members.

He warned that North Korea may be involved in the movement to mobilize mass demonstrations in order to destabilize South Korea after the elections in which ruling party candidate No Tae-u seized victory with 37 percent of the total votes cast.

Some 10,000 people including local citizens in major cities took to the streets of Seoul and Pusan Sunday to protest against the elections, while police announced that further protests will not be tolerated by authorities.

A total of 93 people were arrested in the Sunday disturbances as demonstrators threw stones and fire bombs at tear gas-equipped police.

Students, dissidents and opposition supporters in groups ranging from 500 to 5,000 have clashed with police in Seoul, Kwangju and Pusan since last Thursday, charging that the election results are invalid following numerous reports of election fraud.

Officials of the Central Election Management Committee, set up by the government to oversee the election process, said that while they were prepared to investigate the reports they maintained that the majority were fabricated by "radicals."

Yi denied claims that over 170 people were killed in the police raid on the Kuro Ward office early Friday, where some 2,000 protesters were holed up with four ballot boxes they claimed would serve as evidence of ballot tampering by election officials.

According to police records, a total of 17 were injured and five are in hospital receiving treatment.

Police reported Monday that 1,314 people were seized in the Kuro raid.

Yi also denounced reports by the privately operated Christian Broadcasting System (CBS) radio station that the government was prepared to slam down martial law in the event of mass demonstrations after the elections.

He described as "impossible" charges that the government had also manipulated the election computer program to ensure No maintained a solid lead over his contenders.

Opposition supporters claim that a joint computer system—set up to tally ballots by the country's two television networks, the state-run KBS-TV and the state-controlled MBC-TV—was programmed to announce voting results at certain periods during the ballot opening process.

Despite mounting criticism from various opposition backers, including academic and religious leaders, that the charges of fraud should be investigated, the government is moving swiftly to quash the reports as false rumors.

No To Foster PRC Ties; Bilateral Exchanges

OW210837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 21 KYODO—President-elect No Tae-u told Japanese envoy Shintaro Abe on Monday that he plans to visit China before he is inaugurated as the next president of South Korea in February and asked for the Japanese Government's cooperation, an evening newspaper said here.

No, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who was elected as president last Wednesday to succeed Chun Tu-hwan, made the remarks during a meeting with Abe, secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the CHUNGANG ILBO reported Monday.

Abe made a two-day visit to Seoul from Sunday as the special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to express Tokyo's support for No.

No later told Abe over lunch that he plans to foster ties with China through exchanges between the two countries, Japanese diplomatic sources said.

No also indicated that he plans to develop ties with Japan through cultural and youth-visit exchange programs.

KAL Plane 'Probably Exploded in Mid-Air'

SK200050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] The Transportation Ministry announced yesterday that the Korean Air jetliner which disappeared last month probably exploded in mid-air and all the passengers and crew members are presumed dead.

The ministry made the official announcement on the basis of a scrutiny into the retrieved articles from the KAL plane including a life raft and manual air-pump. They were brought into the nation last Thursday.

The articles of missing KAL plane were retrieved by a Burmese cargo vessel on a sea off Rangoon last Sunday and were turned over to the KAL search team.

Judging from the fact that the manual air-pump for inflating life rafts and other articles were badly damaged, it is certain that the ill-fated plane probably exploded, the ministry said.

The life raft found in the sea also supports the presumption of a mid-air explosion, it went on to say.

The recovered one is one of the eight life rafts stored in the left upper part of the cabin for use in case of an emergency landing in the sea. Each life raft can accommodate 25 people.

Thus, all the passengers and crew members are presumed to be dead, the ministry concluded.

However, it said, the detailed situation of the accident hopefully will soon be determined from investigation of the woman suspect, extradited from Bahrain, and scrutiny into the retrieved items of the exploded KAL plane.

Other items recovered include emergency rations, two nitrogen gas tanks to inflate life rafts and 16 other items, according to the ministry.

Prosecution Denies KAL Suspect Speaks Korean
SK200053 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
20 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] The Asian woman suspected of planting a bomb aboard the missing Korean Air 707 jetliner appears to be a national of a foreign country, maybe Japan or China, as she can't speak Korean, a senior prosecutor said yesterday.

The prosecutor, who wanted to remain anonymous, denied an earlier report from a Japanese newspaper that the woman, identified as Mayumi Hachiya in her fake passport, spoke Korean shortly before being flown to Korea from Bahrain.

The newspaper had quoted Japanese investigators dispatched to Bahrain as saying that the woman screamed in Korean, "Why should I go to Korea," when she was told she would be extradited to South Korea.

The woman never used Korean, but Chinese when she was questioned, the prosecutor told reporters.

He said investigators will soon interrogate the woman suspect, as she has almost recovered from her suicide attempt, and shock stemming from her extradition to Seoul.

The woman and her male companion boarded the KAL jet in Baghdad and got off the plane in Abu Dhabi and flew to Bahrain while the KAL airliner continued its flight to Bangkok.

The couple took poison capsules when stopped by Bahraini immigration officials at Bahrain Airport on Dec. 1. The man died, but she survived.

The jet with 115 people aboard vanished over seas off Burma on Nov. 29.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore Malaysia

Rumor of Labor Minister's Resignation Denied *BK200858 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Dec 87*

[Text] Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] President Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik today denied that party Deputy President Lee Kim Sai had resigned as Labor Minister. He said he heard of rumors about Mr Lee giving up his cabinet post and described such talk as fabricated. Datuk Dr Ling told reporters in Port Kelang that Mr Lee was now in China accompanying his son who needed medical treatment.

Singapore

5 Marxist Plot Detainees Released 20 Dec *BK201149 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Dec 87*

[Text] Five detainees involved in the Marxist conspiracy were released today, 6 months before the expiry of the detention orders. They are William Yap Hon Ngian, subtitling editor; Chia Boon Tai, businessman; Tay Hong Seng, subtitling editor; Kenneth Tsang Chi Seng, advertising executive; and Teresa Lim Li Kok, publisher and bookshop owner. They were served with 1-year detention orders on 20 June this year.

A statement from the Home Affairs Ministry says they are being released earlier as the government is satisfied that they are unlikely to resume subversive activities and they no longer pose a security threat. The statement adds that they were forthcoming during the investigations and have responded positively to rehabilitation.

The five were released on suspension direction which will be revoked if any of them acts in any manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore or breaches any of the conditions stated in the suspension direction. The conditions are that they will not travel outside Singapore, be a member of any society, or take part in its activities without prior written approval of the Internal Security Department. They are also not allowed to take part or help any organization which, through its publication, has shown itself to be used in propagating Marxism.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Leaves for 'Working Visit' to Laos *BK200911 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0445 GMT 20 Dec 87*

[“News Flash”]

[Text] At the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government, on 20 December a delegation of the Cambodian party and government led by

Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for a working visit to the LPDR.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Comrade Kong Sam-Ol, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; and a number of other leading cadres from party and state establishments. Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to Cambodia, was also present.

SPK Reports Thailand's Attack on Laos *BK191208 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[“Thailand Must Stop Its Hostile Acts Against Laos”—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 19—The Thai air and artillery attacks against Laos on December 15 and 16 have constituted a gross violation of Laos' territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and done a great harm to the friendship between the two countries.

These acts of hostility have also threatened peace and security of the peoples of Laos and Thailand and run counter to the prevailing trend to settle conflicts in the region by peaceful means.

Thailand must put an immediate end to its hostility toward Laos because the settlement of conflicts by forces does not (not) respond to the Lao and Thai peoples' aspirations to build their common border into one of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Thai Violations Reported Week Ending 11 Dec *BK1900622 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 December (SPK)—During the week ending 11 December, Thai L-19 and F-5 aircraft violated PRK airspace on 10 occasions over areas of Pursat and Battambang Provinces, between 1 to 2 km from the border.

On land, Thai troops fired from 100 to 1,500 artillery shells a day into the Cambodian border areas of Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Pursat Provinces.

During the same period, the Cambodian border guards put out of action 144 enemy soldiers infiltrating from Thailand to conduct sabotage and seized 129 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel.

Khieu Samphan Greets SFRY Vice President
BK190702 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Dec 87

(“Text” of 15 December message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to the vice president of the SFRY Presidency)

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency (?Veselin Djuranic), vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade. [name and title as heard] Your excellency: On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I am very happy to express warmest congratulations and best wishes to you on your election to the high post of vice president of the SFRY Presidency. May you enjoy good health, happiness, and successes in your new, noble mission.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to once again express our deepest gratitude to the friendly government and people of Yugoslavia who have all along given their firm and wholehearted support and assistance to the just struggle for national liberation and racial defense against the Vietnamese aggressors waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the president of Democratic Kampuchea.

With the firm conviction that the long-standing bond of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and our two nonaligned countries will always flourish, I would like your excellency to please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 15 December 1987

Township Near SRV Border in Kampot Freed
BK210517 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Dec 87

[From the “Daily Report From Various Battlefields” feature]

[Excerpt] Kampot battlefield: On the night of 14 December, our national army, in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, launched a four-pronged attack to liberate Phsa Lok township adjacent to the Vietnamese border in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese company position defending Phsa Lok township; the second prong attacked the Russei Srok commune office west of Phsa Lok township; the third

prong attacked the pier; and the fourth prong attacked the gasoline and diesel depot at the crossroads. After 30 minutes of fighting, we smashed and totally liberated these four fronts.

We killed 16 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 25 others, and destroyed 24 assorted guns, including a B-41, 12 B-40's, a drum-magazine machinegun, and 10 AR-15's, a commune office, 2 houses belonging to the Vietnamese commanders, an espionage school, 153 barracks, an oil depot containing 65 barrels of gasoline and diesel oil which burned throughout the night, a rice warehouse containing 35 sacks of rice that the Vietnamese enemy robbed from our people for use in feeding its soldiers, a warehouse filled with gunnysacks, 2 salt warehouses containing thousands of metric tons of salt, an ice factory, 45 sewing machines for sewing military uniforms, 95 bicycles, 40 motorcycles, 2 power generators, 8 waterpumps, 111 boat engines of various types, 2 handle tractors, 20 rowboats, and a large quantity of war materiel. We seized 3 AK's, 5 SK's, 3 AR-15's, a pistol, a quantity of assorted ammunition, and 35 sacks of rice which we distributed to the local people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Protocols With Bulgaria

Two protocols were signed on Thursday in Phnom Penh at the end of the visit by a delegation from the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Cambodia Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation led by its chairman, Ivan Grouev. The document relating to talks between the delegation of the Cambodian section and that of the Bulgarian section of the commission were signed by Kong Sam-Ol, chairman of the Cambodian section, and his Bulgarian counterpart Ivan Grouev; and the one relating to trade exchanges and settlements by Phang Saret, Cambodian deputy trade minister and Leon Yossifov Beraha, Bulgarian ambassador to Cambodia. The Bulgarian guests left Phnom Penh on Friday at the end of their 4-day visit to Cambodia. During its stay, the delegation was received by Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. It visited various industrial establishments, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the national museum, and the former royal palace. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1153]GMT 19 Dec 87 BK]

Trade Union Meeting

Phnom Penh SPK December 20—Mat Ly, president of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions (KFTU), said at its year-end meeting held in Phnom Penh from Dec 8-12 that in 1986 and 87, the Kampuchean working class obtained satisfactory achievements in the implementation of the 1986-90 program for socioeconomic rehabilitation and development in Kampuchea. According to Mat Ly, in the past two years, factory workers in

Phnom Penh produced a large quantity of goods of 8 kinds, mostly consumer goods. Meanwhile, tractor workers ploughed 167,700 ha of land in 1986, surpassing their plan by six percent. Some 9,500 union members have joined the militia forces. Also in the past two years, besides short-term courses for 7,300 workers, the KFTU also sent some 100 others to study in various fraternal socialist countries, especially Vietnam. The number of workers have been increased from 168,100 in late 1985 to 200,000 now. The participants agreed to convene the second union congress next year. Mat Ly, urged the participants as well as the entire workers of Kampuchea to try harder in carrying out the fifth party congress' resolutions. [Excerpts] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 20 Dec 87 BK]*

Returnees in Kompong Speu

Phnom Penh SPK December 21—Eighty-seven people misguided by the enemy propaganda, had by early December this year, reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Kompong Speu Province, some 50 km west of Phnom Penh, bringing along 57 assorted guns and a quantity of military gears. Most of the returnees, who came in groups or individuals, were ex-Polpotists. They were all provided with facilities to embark on a new life. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 21 Dec 87 BK]*

Laos

Further Reportage on Thai Border Attacks

BK181607 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Dec 87

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Trick of a Thief Crying Stop Thief Can Fool No One Any Longer"]

[Text] The radio station of the Thai Public Relations Department carried a report on the evening on 16 December, distorting the reality of the incident taking place at the Lao-Thai border by saying that Lao soldiers had intruded into Thai territory north of Ban Rom Klaow village, Chattrakan District, Phitsanulok Province despite the fact that the Lao side has never once sent troops to intrude into the territory of Thailand or of any other neighboring countries.

Everyone is fully aware that the prevailing tension along the Lao-Thai border in Boten District in Sayaboury Province in Laos and Chattrakan District in Phitsanulok Province and Na Heao District in Loei Province of Thailand has been caused by the collaboration between the ultrarightist reactionary warlords in the Third Army Region of Thailand and some private capitalists to sneak into Laos to fell trees along Nam Heuang River in Na Bo-noi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province. In spite of protests and warnings by local Lao authorities, they have further stepped up their crime by sending troops from the Third Army Region to occupy the area to provide protection to Thai private businessmen to

continue felling trees and destroying forests in Lao territory. Therefore, it is necessary that the regional armed forces and people of Boten District have to exercise the legitimate right to self-defense to fight to safeguard and protect their invaluable national resources and to defend their beloved native land. Their legitimate struggle has received extensive support and sympathy from the people living on both sides of the border.

Nevertheless, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary warlords in the Thai Third Army Region have paid no heed to the opposition of these progressive people. More serious still, they have stepped up committing new crimes by using artillery pieces to sporadically shell Lao territory in the area, thus causing difficulties to the livelihood of the local residents, undermining the prospect of improving the Lao-Thai brotherly relations, and running counter to the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1979 and the aspirations of the peoples in the two countries to normalize the time-honored relations.

To cover up their crime, they have distorted the truth of this development, aimed at creating misunderstanding among world public opinion in the goodwill of the LPDR in accordance with their trick of thief crying stop thief, which has been repeatedly employed by them in the past.

Beginning on 15 December, they have stepped up committing more serious incidents. That is at 1130 [0430 GMT] on 15 December, the ultrarightist reactionary warlords in the Thai Third Army Region sent three F-5 aircraft to drop bombs on Heights 1428, 1370, and 1365 located on the Khoun Nam Heuang River. At 1200 [0500 GMT] on the same day, they used 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces to shell the three heights till 1400 [0700 GMT]. Three hours later, they continued artillery barrage against the area again till dawn of the next day.

From 0700 to 1400 on 16 December [from 0000 GMT on 15 December to 0700 GMT on 16 December], they sent infantrymen to attack the Lao positions in the area on five occasions. However, they met with stiff resistance from the Lao regional armed forces. Finally they were repulsed and withdrew after suffering heavy casualties. Shortly afterward, they sent a plane to fly reconnaissance seven times over the area. Subsequently, they deployed 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces to salvo the area in a frantic manner.

From 0630 to 0900 on 17 December [from 2330 GMT on 16 December to 0200 GMT on 17 December], they sent infantrymen, supported by firepower of 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces, (DK-75) guns and 81-mm mortar launchers, to assault Height 1370 twice. At 1300 [0600 GMT], they deployed troops from the 30th and 20th Units attached to the First Cavalry Division, supported by artillery barrage, to launch attacks against this height again. From 1540 to 1600 [from 0840 to 0900 GMT], they deployed troops to attack Height 1428.

However, in each attack, they met stiff resistance mounted by the heroic regional armed forces and people of Boten District. As a result, they had to withdraw.

All this is an intentional act aimed at encroaching upon Lao sovereignty and openly undermining the good relations between the Lao and Thai peoples. The LPDR has repeatedly cautioned them that the use of force is not a correct method in solving the problem. As an old Buddhist saying goes: A misdeed cannot be done away by a revenge. Only by peaceful means will we be able to settle the conflict in a just manner and in conformity with the prevailing reality. Therefore, the ultrarightist reactionary warlords in the Thai Third Army Region should immediately cease their acts of escalation of the tension before it is too late. They should always cherish the friendship and good brotherly and neighborly relations which have been jointly strengthened by the governments of the two sides. They should also have respect for the legitimate interests of the Lao and Thai peoples, especially those living along the border who have maintained close relationship since ancient times.

Note Sent to UN

*BK190942 Vientiane KPL in English
0910 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[“Laos Lodges Complaints to UN General Secretary”—
KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL)—On behalf of the Lao Government, Kithong Vongsai, permanent representative of the LPDR at the United Nations in New York, on the 17th of December handed a letter of complaints about Thai aggression to the UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The content of the letter was related to the violation of the LPDR's sovereignty, west of Boten District, north-western Sayaboury Province by the Thai Army.

The letter asked to be circulated as the UN official document reads in parts as follows:

“On December 15, 1987, at 11.30 Hours, three Thai jet fighter-bombers violated Laos' air space and dropped several 250 kg bombs on the Hill 1428 and others in the same vicinity. Simultaneously, on the ground, the Thai Army shelled the same area with 105 mm and 155 mm artillery.”

The letter lodged to the UN general secretary reads further: “This is a clear indication that the Lao side's proposal for the third round of talks between the two countries' officials, has not been positively answered because the Thai side wishes to settle conflicts by means of forces. Such acts by the Thai side were serious violation of the UN Charter and a challenge to the peace and justice loving public opinion in the world.”

Local News Reports

*BK190613 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[Text] According to local news reports from Sayaboury Province, the ultrarightist reactionary militarists in the 3d Army Region of Thailand have continued to create tension along the Lao-Thai border in the Khoun Nam Heuang area located southwest of Boten District. From 0630 to 0900 on 17 December, they mobilized infantry troops, supported by the firing of 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces, DK-75's, and 81-mm mortars, to launch attacks on two occasions on peak 1370, some 7 to 8 kms deep inside Lao territory. An hour later, they launched another attack on the same peak, using troops from units 30 and 20 attached to the 1st Cavalry Division with the support of the artillery shelling. Later, from 1540 to 1600 hours, they mobilized infantry forces to attack peak 1428 four times. However, they were heroically counter-attacked by the regional armed forces of Boten District, as a result of which they suffered heavy losses in each attack and were forced to retreat.

This is the third day of continual attacks launched by the Thai troops after they sent three jets to drop bombs on Lao territory on 15 December. Such acts are intended to create disturbances, conduct provocations and challenges against Laos, and encroach upon Lao sovereignty in an open manner. These acts run counter to the Lao-Thai joint statements signed in 1979. They are also against the aspirations of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand, in particular those residing along both sides of the border, who have maintained close relations since ancient times.

KPL Reports Thai Attacks

*BK191059 Vientiane KPL in English
0915 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL)—The ultrarightist Thai reactionaries, on December 17, once again fiercely attacked Boten District, Sayaboury Province three times. During this military operation, the aggressors deployed reconnaissance planes, artillery, and infantry troops. In addition the Artillery Battalions 30 and 20 have massed in the area.

These attacked were met with strong rebuff from local forces. A number of Thai troops were injured and killed and subsequently had to withdraw.

These military offensives clearly exposed the bellicose policy pursued by Thai ultra-rightists who resort to direct aggression against Laos, as they implement pan-Thaism scheme.

KPL had reported that on December 15 and 16 the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries in the Third Army Region used their air, ground forces supported by artillery to attack the Heights 1370, 1428 and 1365, in the vicinity of Heuang River, west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province.

18-20 Dec Attacks

*BK211258 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] After mobilizing infantry troops, artillery forces, and jets to launch heavy attacks on Lao territory in the Nam Heuang area west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province for 3 consecutive days—15, 16, and 17 December—to further pursue their evil schemes intending to nibble at our Lao territory in the said area, on 18, 19, and 20 December, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the 3d Army Region continued to fire artillery and send jets to continually violate Lao airspace and threaten our people in the area.

At 2150 hours on 18 December, they shelled Peaks 1428 and 1370 and with 150-mm and 155-mm artillery. The shelling lasted about 1 hour. Earlier, at 1500 on the same day, they fired at the Phouviang area and Peak 1428 with their 150-mm and 155-mm artillery. At 1530 on 19 December, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the 3d Army Region mobilized two jets to violate Lao airspace over an area more than 10 km deep inside Lao territory. At 0900 on 20 December, the Thai ultrarightist troops from the 3d Army Region, using 150-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces, again shelled Phouviang and Peaks 1428 and 1370. Later, at 1400 on the same day, they sent three jets to threaten and violate Lao airspace over Na Kok Canton in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, some 25 km deep inside Lao territory.

These acts are intended to invade and nibble Lao territory in a very stubborn manner. In their nibbling attacks on Lao territory a few days ago, they were suitably punished by our regional armed forces and militia-guerrillas. As a result, they were forced to retreat after each attack. If they continue to stubbornly pursue such dark schemes, they will certainly be taught an ever more painful lesson by our Lao regional armed forces and local people. At the same time, their aggressive nature will be exposed before all of the world.

Note to Nonaligned Chairman

*BK211405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[18 December note from Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and LPDR foreign affairs minister, to Dr Witness Mangwende, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement]

[Text] Mr Chairman: Because the LPDR is a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, I would like to inform

Your Excellency of the violation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos by the troops of Thailand—a nonmember of the movement—with the following details:

At 1130 on 15 December 1987, three jets of the Thai Armed Forces dropped many 250-kg bombs on Peak 1428 and other nearby peaks. In addition, from 1200 on 15 December to 0600 on 16 December, the Thai forces fired 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells at the area in support of the attacks launched against the area by one Thai troop unit. The said area is located in Lao territory, west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, some 7 to 8 km away from the Lao-Thai border.

These acts of the Thai side are considered to be the most serious of the past 12 years. It is the first time in the past 12 years in which Thailand used aircraft to bomb Lao territory in dealing with border conflicts between the two countries. The conflicts took place at a time when, in the global situation and in particular the situation in the region, there is a trend toward settling international problems by talks. The Lao side has not engaged in any act which may be seen as instigating the said attacks.

Your Excellency is aware that the problem of the occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops, as stipulated in the statement of the nonaligned ministerial conference in New York in October 1984, has not yet been settled. The Thai acts of aggression in the LPDR territory on this occasion are ever more serious. The acts have posed threats to peace and stability in the region. They are acts which violate international laws and the UN Charter. They have seriously undermined the fundamental rights of the Nonaligned Movement.

While I write this letter, the fighting continues. The LPDR has always adhered to its consistent policy of wanting to maintain good-neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. For this reason, the Lao Government created opportunities for the past two rounds of talks, and this time it is also ready to meet and hold talks with the Thai side to settle the said problem through peaceful means.

I, therefore, would like to ask you to persuade the aggressive country to settle the problem by resuming talks as already proposed to the Thai Government by the Lao Government. I also would like to ask Your Excellency to inform all member countries of the Nonaligned Movement of these serious incidents. I hope that the Nonaligned Movement, under Your Excellency's leadership, will be sympathetic with and support my government.

Newspaper Commentary

*BK190545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[PASASON commentary: "Thai Troops Continue To Seriously Intensify Attacks in Lao Territory"—date not given]

[Text] As already reported, since 15 December, after using three F-5 aircraft to drop many 250-kg bombs on various peaks of the LPDR in the Nam Heuang area located west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, Thai troops have continuously fired at the said area with 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces while mobilizing infantry forces to launch nibbling attacks against Lao territory in the same area. These nibbling attacks against Laos have been launched in a very serious manner by the Thai troops with coordination between infantry and artillery forces. Through 17 December, they continued to reinforce their troops by dispatching two more artillery battalions to the area and then launched a series of heavy attacks from the morning through the evening of that day.

The aforesaid adventurous acts of the Thai troops were heroically counterattacked by the regional armed forces and militia-guerrillas of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, as a result of which many of the Thai were killed or wounded while their remnants were forced to retreat in panic.

Regarding this, on 16 and 17 December officials of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry informed the Thai ambassador to Laos of the said untoward incidents and expressed to the latter the Lao side's good intentions, full of the spirit of good-neighborly friendship between Laos and Thailand, and asked him to report the matter to the Thai officials responsible for taking measures to immediately put an end to the attacks against Lao territory by the Thai ultrarightist troops. But, the good intentions have not received a favorable response. On the contrary, they have been rejected and the Lao side has even been unreasonably charged with fault. This has been clearly seen through the press statement of the director general of the Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command Information Department as broadcast on Thai radios the morning of 18 December.

The intensification of the violence of attacking and occupying Lao territory in the Nam Heuang area in Boten District, ignoring the aforesaid well-intentioned warning of the Lao side, together with the statement made on the morning of 18 December by the high-ranking official of the Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command, have clearly proved once again that the current acts being continuously carried out by the Thai troops are acts in accordance with the plot of those who have followed the pan-Thailand doctrine with the hope of gradually nibbling at and swallowing Lao territory through coordination with the plot of foreigners who, using the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles as a tool, want to maintain influence in this region. They used to conduct the same acts against the LPDR in mid-June 1984 in the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Those incidents are now more than 3 years old, but the lessons learned from them still remain, that is, the use of military forces is not the way to settle international problems. Therefore, if the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries continue to stubbornly

follow the old path—the path of using military forces to settle a problem as they have always done—they will be certainly defeated even more painfully.

The Lao people and the LPDR Government have always firmly adhered to the spirit of fraternal friendship with the Thai people as stipulated in the contents of the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint statements of 1979. However, we have reserved the right to struggle for self-defense and will absolutely not allow anyone to violate the sovereignty of or occupy the territory of our country. We demand that responsible Thai officials and the Thai people take resolute measures to put an end to all hostile acts against Laos at once and then create all favorable conditions for the settlement of various problems between the two countries of Laos and Thailand through talks in accordance with the Lao side's proposal. This method conforms with the common trend of the world as well as of the region. It is also the one and only way leading to the settlement of various problems with a view to improving daily the relations of fraternal friendship between Laos and Thailand for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Hun Sen-led Delegation Arrives in Vientiane

*BK210046 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] A high-level delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, arrived in Vientiane yesterday morning [20 December] for an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

Greeting Comrade Hun Sen and his delegation at the airport were Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, member of the LPRP Central Committee's Political Bureau and Secretariat, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, together with a number of high-level officials concerned. Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and a number of officials of the PRK Embassy were also present at the airport.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

*BK191026 Vientiane KPL in English
0925 GMT 19 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL)—Chaplin Boris [Boris Chaplin], special envoy of the Soviet leaders, deputy-foreign minister of the USSR arrived here this morning for an official friendly visit.

Chaplin Boris was met at the airport by Khamphai Boupha, member of the [LPRP Central Committee and] first deputy-foreign minister of the Lao PDR. Soviet Ambassador Yuri Mikheyev was also on hand.

Meets With Kaysone Phomvihan
BK210955 Vientiane KPL in English
0904 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on Dec. 20 received here Boris Chaplin, Soviet leadership's special envoy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR. Boris Chaplin, on this occasion gave a report on the result of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, and Ronald Reagan, president of the USA as well as the signing the treaty on the elimination of medium and shorter range missiles.

Boris Chaplin highly valued the unchanged efforts of the government and people [of Laos] and those in Vietnam and Kampuchea in their endeavour aiming at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace and international security.

Kaysone Phomvihan, on this occasion, thanked Boris Chaplin for his report, and highly valued the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting, the signing of the treaty on the elimination of the medium and shorter range nuclear missiles between Gorbachov and Reagan.

K. Phomvihan emphasized that the event was of great historic political significance not only in so far as the Soviet-American relations were concerned but for the entire international political life. Hence it has met the aspiration of mankind. This is the first step leading to the reduction of nuclear weapons and genuinely will give mankind a world free from nuclear war, a world of freedom and happiness.

Describing the results of the recent Soviet-American summit and the subsequent signing of the treaty as a demonstration of the Soviet untiring efforts of carrying out the Leninist foreign policy of peace, and having praised the efforts of [word indistinct] restructuring and the policy of openness taking place in the USSR in accordance with new conception adopted by other socialist countries, the Lao party general secretary reaffirmed full support of the Lao party, government and people to the just and constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries aiming at ensuring international security in Europe and the world over.

"The Lao PDR will do all it can to contribute to the safeguarding of peace and social progress of mankind," emphasized K. Phomvihan.

Present at the talks were Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and a number of high ranking officials.

Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Lao PDR, was also present on this occasion.

Talks Held With Soviet Planning Delegation
BK191111 Vientiane KPL in English
0913 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL)—Lao-Soviet specialists met here on December 17 to discuss matters relating to new and more effective bilateral cooperation in the years to come.

Frank and objective assessment of the two countries' cooperation in the past was raised on the basis of which programmes for cooperation from now to the year 1990 were restructured.

The discussion was centering on how to make the best use of Soviet cooperation and assistance in the fields of economy, trade and technology. They looked for the best options in cooperation suitable for Laos economic features and within the capacity of each country.

The Lao side at the meeting was led by Khamsai Souphanouvong, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and the Soviet side was headed by Vasilyevich Prusov, collaborator of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Briefs

Bulgarian Delegation Arrives

Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL)—"A delegation of the Bulgarian-Lao Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation led by Ivan Gruev, minister and chairman of the Wood Exploiting and Processing Association of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived here on December 18. During its stay in Laos, the delegation is to discuss with the Lao side bilateral cooperation programmes. Discussion will focus on projects such as the Lao-Bulgarian vegetable farm in Tha Ngon, the citronella oil processing in Pakcheng, Vientiane, and hydroelectric power stations. The two sides are to sign a trade protocol for 1988 and other documents. The delegation was met at the airport by Inkong Manavong, minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and agri-cooperatives, and a number of cadres. [Text] /Vientiane KPL English 0930 GMT 19 Dec 87 BK/

Seminar on Journalism

Vientiane, Dec 21 (KPL)—A two week long seminar on journalism ended here on Dec 19 with 30 mass media men attending. The seminar, receiving cooperation from the Vietnamese Journalists' Association, centered on the writing of economic news, features, and other news genres of journalism. The participants also studied the new way of journalistic handling, including criticism of media personnel's work. [Text] /Vientiane KPL English 0917 GMT 21 Dec 87 BK/

Planning Delegation to PRK

Vientiane, December 19 (OANA-KPL)—A delegation of the State Planning Committee led by its Deputy-Chairman Khamphet Phommavan, who is also chairman of the Committee for Lao-Kampuchea-Vietnamese Manpower Cooperation left here on December 18 for a one week friendship visit to the PRK. During its stay there, the delegation is to sign an agreement on cooperation in manpower among the three Indochinese countries which is compatible to the spirit of the Indochinese countries conference on manpower held in Vientiane in 1986. [Text] *Vientiane KPL English 0928 GMT 19 Dec 87 BKJ*

Philippines

Aquino Orders Christmas Cease-Fire

BK191054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 19 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Saturday ordered a unilateral cease-fire on Christmas and New Year's Day, the presidential palace said. All "counter-insurgency operations" are suspended for 96 hours "from 12:01 a.m. December 24 to 12:00 midnight December 25 and from 12:01 a.m. December 31 to 12 midnight January 1, 1988," Mrs Aquino said in a statement issued by the palace.

But she added that "this moratorium applies only to offensive operations. All law enforcement agencies will remain prepared for defensive actions and hot pursuit in case of attack by any hostile group."

"We are in a season of the year that calls for peace and love. It is good to pause and reflect on the meaning of these ideals," she added.

Hours before the announcement was made, sources close to the communist underground told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE the rebel leadership was preparing a similar order to its 23,000-strong New People's Army (NPA).

The Christmas truce would be the second against the communist NPA, which has been waging a guerrilla war against the government for the past 19 years.

Mrs Aquino, who had campaigned on a platform of peace, entered into a 60-day Christmas truce with the Communists on December 10 last year, in a decision which caused widespread disaffection in the military ranks. [passage omitted]

In her statement, Mrs Aquino noted that while her program of reconciliation had been "welcomed by many, unfortunately it was also viewed as a sign of weakness by others."

"Nonetheless the government remains committed to a just and honorable peace, to genuine reconciliation, to the policy of attracting all insurgent groups back to the peaceful ways of the mainstream of our society and to finding solutions to the root causes of discontent."

She said "sincere moves by insurgent groups to seek peace will be matched with equal sincerity," but warned that the government "will not relent in its campaign against terrorism and all forms of lawlessness."

NPA To 'Silence Guns'

HK200338 Hong Kong AFP in English 0321 GMT 20 Dec 87

[Text] Manila, Dec 20 (AFP)—Communist rebels have said they would "silence their guns" on Christmas, as President Corazon Aquino ordered a four-day moratorium on military offensives during the holidays, press reports said here Sunday.

"The revolutionary armed fighters belonging to the National Democratic Front (NDF) will silence their guns on Christmas in expression of our goodwill to the Filipino people," the MANILA CHRONICLE quoted the NDF as saying in a statement.

The NDF did not specify the exact dates when their self-imposed truce would take effect, but stressed that they would defend themselves against government troops who will attack their bases during Christmas, the reports said.

On Saturday, Mrs Aquino ordered the suspension of offensive operations against communist guerillas on December 24, 25, 31, and New Year's Day but said all law enforcement agencies should be prepared for defensive actions.

The Christmas truce would be the second in the history of the 19-year-old communist insurgency here. Last year, the Aquino government entered into an unprecedented 60-day ceasefire and peace negotiations with the communists.

The negotiations broke down in late January and full-scale guerilla war resumed on February 8.

48-Hour Truce

HK210937 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] The government's unilateral Christmas moratorium on the counterinsurgency drive will cover 48 hours and not 96 hours. This was announced by Malacanang yesterday.

A palace spokesman revealed last Saturday that President Aquino had ordered a 4-day Christmas cease-fire, but Major General Jose Magno, retired, presidential

adviser on military affairs, said yesterday that the moratorium will be implemented only for 48 hours. He clarified that the moratorium will cover only Christmas and New Year's Days.

Military To Stay at Posts
*BK210609 Manila PNA in English 0535 GMT
21 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 21 (PNA-OANA)—Key military officials have assured that soldiers and policemen will remain in their posts and launch counteroffensives if attacked by communist rebels during the four-day ceasefire called by President Aquino.

"There will be no withdrawal of troops. There will be no vacuum," presidential military adviser Jose Magno assured.

"The moratorium was issued in the spirit of the holiday season. It's a moratorium on all offensive operations. But peacekeeping and enforcement of the laws and defense of installation remain," Magno added. The president issued a one-page proclamation Saturday stopping all military offensives against communist rebels on Dec 24 and 25 and Dec 31 and Jan 1.

Shortly after the presidential proclamation, the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), through former newsman Satur C. Ocampo, said the "revolutionary armed fighters of the NDF will silence their guns on Christmas in expression of our goodwill to the Filipino people."

"However, we reserve the right to defend ourselves against military troops and paramilitary groups moving in to attack us or enter our guerrilla bases and zones," the NDF press release said.

The NDF press release said "when we considered a unilateral ceasefire for Christmas, it was not our wish to reopen peace talks with the Aquino government."

Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos clarified that the government's unilateral declaration of a moratorium on military offensives was issued not so much in response to any announcement or initiative of the communist rebels.

"It is really for the sake of our people during the Christmas and New Year period so they can enjoy the holidays," Ramos said.

The Armed Forces spokesman, Col Oscar Florendo, said that as far as he knew, President Aquino's order for the 48-hour ceasefire on Christmas and 48-hour ceasefire on New Year is welcomed by all sectors, including the military.

"We will follow all orders," Florendo said.

Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr said the proclamation was issued after consultations with Ramos and Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto.

There were reports that senior military officials opposed the moratorium, arguing that such a move might allow the rebels to consolidate their forces.

In her proclamation, the president announced that "the government remains committed to a just and honorable peace; to genuine reconciliation; to the policy of attracting all insurgent groups back to the peaceful ways of the mainstream of our society, and to finding solutions to the root causes of discontent."

Asked if the Armed Forces trusted the communist rebels, Florendo said "I think we should work in an atmosphere of trust. Otherwise, we could not work."

Guidelines Proposed
*HK211135 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, Jr has proposed a clear and detailed issuance of the order regarding the Armed Forces' implementation of the counterinsurgency program moratorium this Christmas. Here is Sel Baesa for the details:

[Begin recording] In his statement before reporters, Macaraig said there is a great difference between a moratorium and a cease-fire. He emphasized that even the most precise law has varying interpretations. This is why he has suggested that the Department of National Defense issue guidelines for the implementation of the Christmas moratorium.

Armed Forces Chief General Ramos has issued a moratorium regarding the military's counterinsurgency program which will take effect on 24 to 25 December and 31 December to 1 January. Ramos has ordered his field commanders in the Armed Forces of the Philippines' four major services during these days to guarantee enough protection throughout the country, including the tight watch on government installations and public utilities. [end recording]

Peace Commissioner Comments
*HK211121 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] Peace Commissioner Alfredo Bengzon believes that the Christmas cease-fire will give way for new negotiations between the government and the communist rebels. He agrees that the cease-fire will bring about a peaceful Christmas for the entire country.

[Begin Bengzon recording, in English] Anytime we have a peaceful situation, everyone should see the good results—the desirable results—coming from such an atmosphere, and such an atmosphere simply tends to

reinforce everybody's desire to have peace in the land. So, maybe it is now time to reinforce everyone's desire to try to make [word indistinct] to bring back peace. [end recording]

Two Policemen, Others Killed in Ambush
*HK190755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT
19 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 19 (AFP)—Eight people including two policemen were killed when unknown gunmen ambushed a jeep in the central island of Negros, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Saturday.

The incident occurred near the boundary of Murcia and Salvador Benedicto towns Friday as the policemen and the supporters of Ricardo Arnaldon proceeded to Salvador Benedicto, PNA said.

Negros residents reached by telephone said Mr Arnaldon, who was not hurt in the attack, was running for mayor in Salvador Benedicto.

Police have not established the identities of the gunmen but suspect that the attack could have been politically motivated, PNA said.

Twenty-two people have been killed since the campaign for the January 18 provincial and municipal polls began on December 1, according to the paramilitary constabulary.

Mayoral Candidate Killed in Lanao Del Sur
*HK190405 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 18 Dec 87*

[Text] In Lanao del Sur, another mayoral candidate was shot dead yesterday afternoon [18 December]. The victim was identified as Hadji Taje Rataban, the official UPP [Union for Peace and Progress]-KBL candidate for mayor in Saguiaran town, Lanao del Sur.

Military探者 said two unidentified armed men stopped the passenger jeep the victim was riding near the town of Manaban and asked the passengers to identify Rataban. When he identified himself, the gunmen reportedly took turns in shooting him.

Six More Possible Election Hot-Spots Named
*HK210245 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 20 Dec 87*

[Text] The Commission on Elections tightened its watch yesterday [20 December] over six more provinces tagged as possible election hot-spots as reports of more killings, kidnappings, and acts of terrorism attributed to politics were received by the poll body from its field officials. The latest cases of political violence occurred in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan, Kalinga-Apaya and Masbate. Also under watch are some towns in Quezon and

Cavite. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr said petitions for the postponement of the January 18 local election in these provinces have been received by the poll body, prompting it to hold public hearings as early as possible. The Comelec officials, including Felipe himself, have conducted hearings in Zamboanga City and Cotabato on the recommendation of the military authorities in Mindanao led by Major General Cesar Tapia, Southern Command Commander, for the postponement of the local election in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Lanao del Norte.

Military Orders Neutrality in Local Polls
*HK210549 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0500 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] Lieutenant General Renato de Villa ordered the military to remain neutral and maintain a non-partisan stand during the local polls on 18 January. De Villa issued the order while visiting constabulary and police outposts in Mindanao 2 days ago. De Villa is also vice chief of staff of the Armed Forces. He has warned PC and police operatives not to allow themselves to be usurped by political candidates. In his meeting with military and civilian leaders in southern and northern Mindanao, he ordered strict adherence to Comelec's regulations so as to avoid any kind of terrorism. The arms ban should be implemented without exception.

Comelec May Reaccredit Elections 'Watchdog'
*HK210305 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0100 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] The Comelec yesterday said that Namfrel [National Citizens Movement For Free Elections] may be accredited as the citizen's arm for the forthcoming election. During the poll body's public hearing, nobody objected to Namfrel being the Comelec's citizen's arm for the local polls. Here are the details from Tony Valencia:

[Begin recording] Namfrel, which is currently headed by former Supreme Court Justice Jose Peria, has been reaccredited as election watchdog, but its activities are limited to the precinct level. In the 11 May congressional election, 350,000 volunteers were mobilized to carry out a quick counting operation. But for the coming local polls, only a few personnel will be mobilized because of the Namfrel's tapered participation. As the Comelec's citizen's arm, it will monitor the conduct of the local elections by precinct and it will help maintain peaceful and orderly elections. During the congressional election, the opposition accused Namfrel of poll irregularities because of the results of its quick count, which did not tally with the Comelec's official count. [end recording]

Renegade Leader Unshaken by Honasan Capture
*HK210345 Hong Kong AFP in English 0302 GMT
21 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 21 (AFP)—Renegade military officers who took part in the bloody August 28 coup attempt

against the government said the capture of their leader, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, would not stop them, in a statement released here Monday.

In a statement signed by Navy Captain Felix Turingan, who the military said assumed leadership of the renegades after Col. Honasan's capture on December 9, the coup plotters said they would, "carry on...to continue our quest for reforms," but did not say what actions they would take against the government.

The statement accused the government of corruption, criminality, of "spending untold millions," for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit, held here this month, instead of using the money to help typhoon victims.

The statement also denounced the government for "playing with the communists," an apparent reference to a recent order by President Corazon Aquino calling for a Christmas and New Year's day truce with insurgents.

The statement said that the capture of Col. "Gringo" Honasan, "momentarily shocked those of us who share his vision," but that he would continue to serve as a "rallying point," for his followers and that "for every Gringo that is silenced, more Gringos are born."

Col Honasan and about 2000 officers and enlisted men launched a short-lived power grab last August 28 which claimed 53 lives and injured almost 300 people before it was quashed. About 12 junior officers and 90 enlisted men remain at large.

Aquino Dismisses Message

HK210746 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0630 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Report from Malacang Palace by Empy Lazaro]

[Text] The president dismissed the message issued by Navy Captain Felix Turingan, who warned that they would continue their fight against the government despite the capture of the alleged leader of their 28 August coup attempt.

The president, as commander in chief, recently ordered that Captain Turingan and Honasan, as well as 12 others, be stricken off the Armed Forces of the Philippines' roster for absence without leave, or AWOL.

In an interview with the president this morning, following Turingan's issuance of his press release, the president said: These people are just fond of publicity. I will not comment on that.[preceding sentence in English]

In his statement, Turingan admitted that their enemies thought they were finished but added: Our enemies do not know who we are, where we are, or how many we are. He also criticized his enemies for thinking that he could no longer make trouble.

Turingan condemned so-called continuing corruption and criminality in government as well as the wasteful spending of money in the just-concluded ASEAN summit. He also denounced the government for playing with communist insurgents and for keeping alleged overstaying generals in the armed forces.

Army Negotiating With Rebel Army Rangers

HK210333 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0100 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] In Cebu City, the military is conducting negotiations with 24 rebelling Army Rangers. The military has called on the media not to publicize this until the mission has produced results. The Rangers, an element of the army, are holding out on Punta Engano in Mactan Island off Cebu. A military official has warned that any media reports could possibly disrupt the ongoing negotiations.

ASEAN Summit Seen as Beneficial to Aquino

HK200606 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0500 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Foreign and local observers have said that the 2-day ASEAN summit significantly helped the Aquino administration. Speaker Ramon Mitra commented that the summit was an indication of a newly discovered strength in the government which will bring about political and economic stability. According to Senator Ernesto Macea, Senate National Defense Committee chairman, the government proved that it can maintain peace and order. He added that the Armed Forces contributed much to the government's efforts to hold the summit.

Former Marcos Aides Face Graft Charges

HK190441 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0200 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] The Commission on Audit [COA] has filed P5 million graft and corruption charges against three former assistants of ex-President Marcos, namely former presidential executive assistant Juan Tuvera, former presidential financial assistant Cesar Dumla, and former funds custodian Peralta.

The case involves a P5 million contribution given by Philippine National Lines, a government-controlled corporation, to the intelligence fund of the Office of the President. COA said that to date, the amount in question had not been found.

1,480 Missing After Ships Collide 21 Dec

HK210605 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Text] Manila, Dec 21 (AFP)—A total of 1,480 passengers and crew were missing Monday after an inter-island ferry collided with an oil tanker south of Manila and both ships sank, the Coast Guard said.

A passing ship rescued 26 ferry passengers and brought them to Manila, Coast Guard spokesmen said.

The ferry, the Dona Paz, with 1,493 people aboard, collided late Sunday with the oil tanker Victor between Marinduque and Mindoro islands, about 150 kilometers (90 miles) south of here, they said.

The tanker had a crew of 13, the spokesman added.

The Dona Paz was en route from the central island of Leyte to Manila when the accident occurred, they said.

Three passing commercial vessels responded to the ferry's distress call but only one of them, the Don Claudio, reported picking up survivors.

The coastguard spokesman said 26 survivors had been picked up, correcting their earlier figure of 24.

There were no immediate reports from the two other vessels in the vicinity, they said.

A Navy patrol ship was in the area searching for survivors and several Coast Guard and Navy ships as well as a search plane had been dispatched to the area, the Coast Guard said.

Coast Guard spokesmen said they could not yet determine the cause of the collision and would not comment on how many people might have been lost.

The ferry was filled to capacity at the time of the accident, the ship's owners, the Don Sulpicio Lines, said.

Inter-island ferries are a major form of transportation in the Philippine archipelago, especially for lower-income families who cannot afford air transportation.

Thailand

PRC Vice Premier Wan Li Arrives 19 Dec
BK200124 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Dec p 2

[Text] China's Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li arrived here yesterday evening on a one-week official visit which will include an audience with HM the King, and meetings with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut.

The seniormost deputy premier will also be granted an audience with HRH Crown Prince Wachiralongkon [on] Wednesday.

Informed sources said Wan Li will exchange views with Thai government and military leaders on regional issues, including the Kampuchean question.

He is scheduled to meet Gen Chawalit at the Army Convention Hall this morning, call on Gen Prem at the Government House tomorrow morning, and be granted an audience with HM the King at the Chitlada Palace late tomorrow afternoon.

Deputy Premier Hosts Banquet

BK201110 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese
20 Dec 87 p 4

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin held a banquet at the Dusit Thani Hotel at 1900 last night to welcome PRC First Vice Prime Minister Wan Li whose delegation had just arrived in Bangkok at 1700 the same day for a visit to Thailand. Both sides stressed that the two countries had achieved fuller and deeper development of their friendly cooperative relations in all domains.

Those invited to the banquet included Deputy Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphat, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, Chairman of the Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce Zheng Minru, President of the Bangkok Bank Limited Chen Youhan, President of the C.P. Group of Companies Xie Guomin, and Chairman of the Thai-Chinese Promotion of Investment and Trade Association Li Jinghe.

Deputy Prime Minister Phong first gave a speech at the banquet. He said that he was happy to see that in the past 12 years since Thailand and China formalized diplomatic relations, the cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries in the political, economic and cultural domains have constantly strengthened. He also believed that the long-existing friendly relations between the two countries and peoples will further develop on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

He said that Vice Premier Wan Li's visit to Thailand is very important. In addition to promoting and strengthening the close relations between the two countries, Vice Premier Wan Li and his delegation will also extend congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government to His Majesty the King on his 60th birthday.

Phong also thanked the Chinese Government for its fireworks displays held on 5 and 7 December during Thailand's celebrations of the King's 60th birthday and its plan to build a Chinese pavilion at King Rama IX Park.

Vice Premier Wan Li said in his return speech that "I feel greatly honored and happy by your invitation to visit your country at a time when the Thai people are continuously holding celebrations to grandly and warmly mark His Majesty the King Phumiphon Adunyadet's 60th birthday. First, may I, on behalf of the Chinese leaders, Chinese Government, and Chinese people, extend my

highest respects and warmest congratulations to His Majesty the King, heartfelt wishes for His Majesty the King's good health, long life and hopes that everything goes well."

Wan Li continued: "During the 40 years under the reign of His Majesty the King Phumiphon Adunyadet, the Thai Government and people, thanks to the profound concern of His Majesty the King, have made gratifying achievements in defending national independence and sovereignty and developing national economic and cultural undertakings. Thailand has changed remarkably and its people's living standard has obviously improved. On international affairs, especially on the Cambodian problem, Thailand persists in defending international regulations and upholds international justice; this has won wide praise from peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples and has greatly enhanced Thailand's international reputation. His Majesty the King attaches great importance to the development of friendly Sino-Thai relations. He has warmly granted audiences to our country's leaders and delegations on many occasions and dispatched royal family members to visit China. After the successful visits to China by Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon and Princess Kanlayaniwatthana, Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkorn represented His Majesty the King in an official visit to China in February this year. His Majesty the King's warm, sincere, and valuable contributions to the development of Sino-Thai relations has exerted a profound influence among the Chinese and Thai peoples and has won high acclaim from the Chinese Government and people."

He continued: "Chinese and Thai people have a deep and kindred relationship. In recent years, this traditional friendship has been moved forward. Both countries have achieved full and further development by friendly cooperation in all domains between the two countries. Both countries also share identical views on various important international problems. Both China and Thailand firmly support the CGDK headed by Prince Sihanouk and firmly support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggression. They have made sustained efforts for an early, just and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem. We feel very happy and satisfied with the development of the friendship between the two countries. I deeply believe that the sincere and close friendly relations established under the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will be further strengthened and developed in the future."

Vice Premier Wan Li and his delegation arrived in Bangkok for an official visit at 1700 on 19 December aboard a special flight. They were warmly welcomed at Don Muang Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin; senior Foreign Ministry officials; local Chinese community leaders, including Chairman of the Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce Zheng Minru, Chairman of the Thai-Chinese Promotion of Investment and

Trade Association Li Jinghe and Deputy Chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association Ting Jia Jung; and Chinese Embassy officials.

Chawalit Meets Wan Li

*BK210600 Bangkok NAEON in Thai
21 Dec 87 pp 20*

[Text] On 20 December at 0900, visiting Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li and Deputy Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing paid a courtesy call on Army Commander and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut at the army meeting hall. After a 45-minute meeting with the Chinese visitors, Gen Chawalit informed correspondents that he and the Chinese visitors discussed the Thai-Cambodian border situation. He said in their search for peace, both Thailand and China fully support Prince Sihanouk's negotiation efforts on the Cambodian problem but there must be a firm stand, which is, as long as there is a Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia there can be no negotiated settlement of the problem—Vietnamese soldiers must be withdrawn first.

Asked by correspondents about the Lao violation of the Thai border, Chawalit said he had already said several times that Thailand is ready to hold talks with Laos and does not regard Laos as an enemy, and both countries should love each other even more than before. He could only express regret for what occurred. Laos should not have started the incident which forced Thailand to retaliate to safeguard its territory and sovereignty.

Army Secretary Major Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said on the same occasion that the 3d Army Region had to expell the Lao intruders although Thailand did not want to do it because of the friendship between the two countries. Thailand could not tolerate foreign intrusions into its territory. He said: "An armed clash is like splashing water at each other; both sides will suffer casualties. In any event, Thai soldiers have good morale."

Regarding a Lao proposal for a third round of talks with Thailand, Narudon said Thailand wants such talks and Laos should set the time. Thailand is ready at any time for such talks in the interest of good neighborliness providing that the talks are sincere at every level. Asked if such talks should wait until after the border situation normalizes, Narudon said that is not necessary since Thailand is not the party which initiated the dispute and does not have a policy of aggression against any country. Moreover, the place of contention is in Thai territory, so there is no problem in such talks being held.

Cambodia Problem Discussed

*BK210701 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] According to Montri Chenwitkan, deputy government spokesman, this morning PRC Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister

General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House. The Chinese visitor expressed his greetings on His Majesty the King's 5th cycle birthday and thanked the prime minister for his contributions to smooth and continued development of Sino-Thai cooperation.

On the role of Prince Sihanouk in settlement of the Cambodian problem, the Chinese deputy prime minister said China supports Cambodia gaining its independence and agrees that this issue should be discussed with Soviet leaders, using the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia as a condition for such discussions so that the Soviet Union will pressure Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia.

According to Montri, the prime minister informed the Chinese visitor that he will visit the Soviet Union sometime in April and he hopes to have an opportunity to frankly discuss the Cambodian problem with Soviet leaders. The Chinese deputy prime minister agreed with the Thai position on Vietnam and felt that the prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union is necessary.

TNA Reports on Talks
BK210812 Bangkok TNA in English 0755 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 21 (OANA-TNA)—Visiting Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li reiterated Chinese support of the Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role in solving the Kampuchean problem.

Wan Li who arrived here Saturday as guest of the Thai Government called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the Government House here Monday.

During the meeting, the two leaders exchanged views on regional situation especially the Kampuchean problem which has been dragged on for almost ten years.

Wan Li told Gen Prem that China also wants the Soviet Union to help solve the problem.

However, he said Beijing maintains that one of its conditions to normalise relations with Moscow is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

China also wants the Kremlin to put pressure on Hanoi for the troops withdrawal, Wan Li said. Premier Prem told the Chinese visitor that that focus of talks during his visit to Moscow next year, will be the Kampuchean issue.

Premier Prem added Thailand would like to see the end of the problem as it caused a heavy burden to the Thai people and to the soldiers as well.

China shared the same views with Thailand especially the Thai position towards Vietnam.

The visit by Wan Li and his ten-member entourage, is to strengthen bilateral relations with Thailand and to congratulate his majesty the king of Thailand on his 60th birthday anniversary.

During the meeting, Wan Li presented a carved jade bird to Premier Prem.

Official Cites Support for Sihanouk in Talks
BK190141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Dec 87 p 5

[Text] Thailand firmly supports Prince Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and to establish Kampuchea as an independent and non-aligned country. Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said yesterday.

Reiterating Thailand's backing for the prince in the light of his announcement to resume talks with Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh regime, Mr Sarot said the Prince's first meeting with Hun Sen in France recently was a first step in the right direction towards a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

However, he noted that it would take a long time before a solution could be found.

The Phnom Penh regime yesterday announced that Hun Sen would meet Sihanouk on January 27 in France for a second round of talks.

"I am happy to note that our talks can continue as planned... I will visit the samdech (prince) in Saint Germain-en-Laye," the state news agency SPK quoted Hun Sen as telling Sihanouk in a telegram sent on Thursday.

On Hanoi's unilateral announcement to withdraw troops some 15 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thailand's position remains unchanged—that is all Vietnamese forces must be pulled out of Kampuchea.

The Foreign Ministry is consulting the military over this latest move by Vietnam, he said.

Mr Sarot also dismissed Hanoi's reported overtures for the setting up of a demilitarised zone on Thai soil, saying that Thailand is not a party to the Kampuchean conflict.

Dailies Assess ASEAN Summit Results

BK181113 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language dailies—NAEO NA, MATICHON, and SIAM RAT—on 17 December carry editorials commenting on the outcome of the 14-15 December ASEAN Summit in Manila.

NAEO NA's 600-word editorial on page 5, entitled "Results of ASEAN Meeting," lists three results of the just-concluded ASEAN meeting as follows. First, the meeting highly demonstrated the unity of ASEAN countries. ASEAN leaders defied security risks and arrived in Manila in full force. Second, the summit failed, however, in terms of economic cooperation. There has been no breakthrough in plan of implementation for the agreements reached among them earlier. The dialogue with Japan also proved futile as ASEAN leaders cannot accept the high-handed conditions set by Japan for its \$2 billion credit loan. Third, the summit scored a political success in that the ASEAN leaders are unified in their opposition against "the occupation of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by a communist superpower." Moreover, ASEAN managed to have Japan declare that it would not restore military supremacy.

"In conclusion, more efforts remain to be done by ASEAN concerning economic cooperation. They must find out about opportunities in trade, joint ventures, and basic guidelines to establish a 'common market' among member countries. ASEAN will also have to strike a balance in its relations with Japan in order to prevent Japan from taking advantage of the group through Japanese loans," the paper says.

MATICHON's 900-word editorial on page 6, entitled "For ASEAN's Success," quotes the Philippines foreign minister who said that the fact the summit was held without any incident proved to be a real success for the ASEAN countries already. It observes that the Aquino government is quite stable, and that the ASEAN members are determined to be unified when faced with danger.

In terms of the summit itself, observers note that no progress was made despite the signing of four agreements on trade and investment cooperation. The paper notes that it is natural to expect slow progress for the grouping whose members, with the exception of Singapore, are developing agricultural countries. They have similar products for exports, coconuts for example.

Another success of the Manila summit is the amendment to the charter allowing other Southeast Asian countries to join the grouping. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are also in Southeast Asia. Papua New Guinea, a neighbor of Indonesia, has already approached the group to join ASEAN. "This is the reality that ASEAN must accept—there are not only six countries in Southeast Asia. To open a chance to other countries in the region to join the grouping is only advantageous to ASEAN, economically and politically speaking. If all countries in the region entertain a spirit of cooperation, they will not have to worry about superpowers. This will be constructive for regional peace and security," the paper concludes.

SIAM RAT's 600-word editorial entitled "Results of the Summit," on page 8, congratulates the prime minister for having returned from the Manila summit safe and

sound. It thanked the prime minister for proudly representing Thailand and the Thai people at the summit. The prime minister reported at a press conference upon his arrival "boasting about the benefits that Thailand and the Thai people will gain from the summit in terms of economy, trade, industry, and tourism." He said that, politically, Thailand made clear its stand to uphold ASEAN status and to strive for peace in the region.

The editorial notes that the nature of the summit consists in pledges by leaders of ASEAN countries. It is therefore impossible to expect immediate results of the meeting. It is also impossible to expect whether those pledges would be fulfilled as ASEAN countries are democratic countries and their leaders come and go according to politics. The editorial expresses doubts about the immediate as well as long-term outcome of the meeting.

Laos Urged To Negotiate Border Dispute
BK190053 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
19 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yong-chaiyut last night urged Laos to negotiate a settlement in a dispute over a strategic hill on an ill-defined border in Phitsanulok Province.

Gen Chawalit spoke to reporters after his inspection trip to a headquarters that Thai troops established at a small village near the battle zone around strategic Hilltop No 1428, where Phitsanulok's Chat Trakan District and Loei's Na Haeo District meet with Laos.

Thai troops, backed by artillery fire, launched an offensive to dislodge Lao and Vietnamese troops from the well-fortified hilltop Tuesday. Fighting for control of the strategic terrain continued to rage yesterday.

Chawalit asserted that the hilltop, flanked by two creeks, is inside Thailand.

"If the Laotians have any doubts about our assertion, then they should engage themselves in negotiations to demarcate the frontier the same way we have settled our border disputes with neighbouring Burma and Malaysia," he said.

Chawalit said Lao troops crossed the border into Chat Trakan District in May, to an area about eight to nine kms from the common frontier.

In August, the intruders got to Rom Kla Village, which the Thai military set up to accommodate communist defectors, about 10 kms from the border, he said. Lao troops also planted landmines on Thai soil, Chawalit said.

He said the Thai army launched the push-back offensive because Thai soldiers could not tolerate the violations any longer.

He said the situation on the Thai-Lao border was similar to the Vietnamese infiltration of Chong Bok border pass in Ubon Ratchathani, on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, because the Laotians intended to stay in Thai territory permanently, entrenching themselves in the terrain.

During his visit to the task force command at Na Charoen Village in Loei's Na Haeo District, Chawalit called on the Thai soldiers to push back all the intruders at all costs.

He said Thai soldiers will never allow a foreign force to occupy even a square inch of Thai territory.

During a briefing at the command, Thai artillery guns based at Rom Klao Village, about six km away, rained shells on the strategic hill to pave the way for advancing ground troops.

Chawalit later said in Bangkok that Thai troops had recaptured many areas on the disputed hill.

Air Strikes on Lao Supply Routes 15 Dec
BK210259 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Thai air strikes last week cut off Laotian logistics routes to a border hill, on which Lao intruders are entrenched, in Phitsanulok, a senior army officer said yesterday.

The Royal Thai Air force (RTAF)'s F-5 planes last Tuesday bombed the densely-forested mountain terrain near Hill 1428, which Thai and Lao troops were battling to control, he told THE NATION.

The air bombardment effectively blocked Lao forces from sending reinforcements and supplies to the strategic hill in Chat Trakan District, he said.

The officer, who requested anonymity, said paramilitary troops and soldiers from the third Army Region were preparing to clear remnants of the intruding force from Thailand.

No further air attacks by the RTAF were reported, he added.

Thai troops have captured three other hills near Hill 1428 and laid siege to the Laotian position on the ill-defined thai-Lao border, he said.

He said the Laotian intruders were badly in need of food supply and were expected to retreat into their communist homeland soon.

The officer reported that a number of Lao troops were stationed on the Laotian side, awaiting to reinforce the intruding units on the Thai hill.

Thai artillery and mortar gunners continued to pound the Laotian post, while ground troops still were trying to slip through the jungle to the hilltop, he added.

The officer dismissed a Laotian announcement that Thai aircraft attacked hills in Laos' Sayaboury Province, bordering the Thai northern province.

But he said that, "theoretically, to recapture a hill in the rugged terrain from the intruders with grounds troops, we have to cut off their logistics routes to the area."

Vientiane Radio, monitored in Bangkok, last week claimed Thai troops rained more than 100 artillery shells into Lao territory daily.

About 200 Lao troops have been entrenched on Hill 1428 on Phu Soi Dao Mountain for several months.

Thai troops, backed by 105 mm and 155 mm artillery pieces, have begun an operation, codenamed "Soi Dao Oo," to push back the intruders.

Call for Negotiations
BK210915 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Statement by Director of the Supreme Command's Information Office Lieutenant General Sihadet Bunnak on 21 December reporting Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong's meeting with Army Commander-in-Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut—recorded]

[Text] They discussed certain matters with each other. The Lao ambassador asked to meet with the Army commander-in-chief and acting supreme commander on two matters. First, he said he would like the military to coordinate with the Foreign Ministry, as he sees that the problems between Thailand and Laos should be settled through negotiations.

On this, the Army chief and acting supreme commander agreed with the Lao ambassador. He believed that there would not have been any incident if the two sides had talked to each other. If we were able to talk, there would have been no need for another party to take such an action, that of sending in troops. Because we can discuss things with each other, why must troops be sent in? The Army chief and acting supreme commander agreed that Thailand and Laos can settle problems by means of talks. He said Thailand has never had any design on Laos. Regarding any problems we may have with Laos, the two countries should deal with each other as relatives; there is no need to send in troops.

The first matter discussed was if Laos were to send in troops, Thailand would have to take action to defend its sovereignty. The second point during the talks was that the Lao ambassador requested the Army chief and acting supreme commander to contact the royal household's

secretary about the wish of an important leader of Laos, Thao Phoumi [Vongvichit, Lao acting president], to visit Thailand for the celebrations of his majesty the king's 60th birthday, and to pass his request on to the Foreign Ministry, but because the ambassador made the request directly to him, Chawalit took responsibility for the matter.

Thai Border Patrol Kills SRV Soldiers
BK210141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] Prachinburi—Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed in a clash yesterday with a Thai patrol along the Thai-Kampuchean border five kilometres south of Aranyaprathet town, a source reported.

The skirmish took place around 3 p.m. after 10 Vietnamese soldiers crossed the border at Khlong Phrom Hot, where they were met by the Thai patrol, the source said.

Two Vietnamese were killed in the 30-minute firefight, after which the Vietnamese soldiers withdrew, dragging away one of their casualties, according to the source.

Exercise Held With Indonesian Air Force
BK191137 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Thai and Indonesian Air Forces started a week long joint exercise yesterday intended to enhance cooperation in combined operations. The air exercise, code-named "Elang-Thai-Indonesia," is being conducted at an air base in the northern province of Nakhon Ratchasima. Indonesian Air Force Commander in Chief (Zainuddin Sukardo) and his Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari will preside over the official opening ceremony on Monday and the closing ceremony on Wednesday. The exercise is the 5th strategic joint operation between the Thai and Indonesian Air Forces.

Muslim Separatist Leader Surrenders in South
BK200922 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] Radio Thailand's correspondent reported from Yala Province that on 19 December a leader of the Pattani United Liberation Organization [PULO], (Mat Daoh Deraof), also known as (Mat Dekelapoh), surrendered to Deputy Provincial Governor Major Chop Mongkhonrat at the provincial town hall with an M-16 rifle, 60 rounds of ammunition, and three magazines. The PULO leader was accompanied by Bannang Sata District Chief Chana Bunrattanaphan.

(Mat Daoh Deraof) operated as a PULO leader for 8 years, carrying out activities in Si Sakhon District in Narathiwat Province, and Kapho Subdistrict, and Sai Buri District in Pattani Province. He clashed many times with police. He told the correspondent of Radio Thailand in Yala Province that he had a very hard life in

the jungle, and had to be hiding continually for fear of arrest. He decided to give himself up after learning that the government is sincere with its program welcoming defectors into the national development movement.

The deputy governor of Yala Province gave him 1,000 baht as preliminary help. The man would be handed over to the combined military-police-civilian Unit 43 for rehabilitation and training.

Coup Leader's Help Sought in Leaflet Probe
BK201120 Bangkok NAEON NA in Thai
19 Dec 87 pp 1,3

[Text] A NAEON NA correspondent reported from the Police Department on the progress of police efforts to crack down on the antimonarchy leaflets. According to him, the police sent 12 officials from the Special Branch Division, accompanied by a number of military officials, to Germany to trace the origin of the leaflets. However, the group has had difficulty finding the culprits because it is not familiar with the places there.

A highly-placed source at the Police Department said the group could not find the whereabouts of the students whose names are on the list of those who once joined with the CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] in antigovernment operations and who are believed to be the source of the antimonarchy leaflets now being distributed in Thailand. The officials were unable to obtain more details about those students now living in Germany.

"After failing to find out anything during the past week, the officials contacted Colonel Manun Rupkhachon, an ex-officer who led the abortive coup on 9 September 1985, for help in finding the origin of the antimonarchy leaflets," the source said.

The same official expressed confidence that the police will be able to locate the origin of the antimonarchy leaflets although they can take no action against those people since they can claim political asylum if Thailand requests their extradition.

Our reporter noted that the dissemination of the antimonarchy leaflets continued despite efforts by police, military, and civilian authorities to stop it. More leaflets have been found placed at houses and fences, shopping centers, and other crowded areas. This prompted the police to intensify their search. They coordinated work with security guards at shopping centers to search those who looked suspicious. "At the Ma Bunkhrong Shopping Complex in Phyathai, police and security guards searched shoppers, especially those who looked like students," the correspondent reported.

Vietnam

Joint Enterprise Agreement With USSR BK101538 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 87 p 2

[SRV-USSR agreement on the basic principles for establishing and operating joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations; signed during the "recent" visit to Vietnam by USSR Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vladimir Kuzmich Gusov]

[Text] The Governments of the SRV and the USSR are presented below as "the two signatory sides."

In conformity with various articles of the SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 3 November 1978,

In compliance with the resolution of the 6th CPV Congress and the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress on accelerating the development of the two countries' national economies and on this basis, improving the well-being of the laboring people,

Based on the provisions of the long-term program for developing economic and technological cooperation between the SRV and the USSR,

By emphasizing the planned expansion and perfection of economic and technological cooperation for mutual benefits between the SRV and the USSR and,

With a view to implementing the CEMA economic summit resolution on strengthening socialist economic alliance among the CEMA member countries,

It was agreed as follows:

Article 1. With a view to more adequately meet the requirements of both countries for various definite industrial products, raw materials, grain and other food products; to expand the production of exports, and to ensure the fulfillment of demands for new technical, industrial materials, as well as for managerial experiences, both signatories will take measures to build joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations on Vietnamese or Soviet territory.

Joint enterprises are established to carry out the activities of production, production science, technology and other business operations in industry, science, agriculture, construction, trade, transportation and communications, and other areas of the national economy.

Joint enterprises conduct business operations in their own names, on the basis of common socialist ownership, and in the interests of all sides involved in the joint enterprises. The preparation of economic and technical dialectics will be agreed upon before the establishment of joint enterprises.

International unions are established to coordinate the activities of production, production science, and other business operations which are conducted by various sides in the aforesaid domains of national economy.

These unions are established based on the principles of maintaining national ownership over the assets of the participating sides, and will carry out activities on the basis of plans coordinated among the participating sides and the general plans of the unions. When necessary, the participating sides may integrate part of their assets to carry out business operations. Joint enterprise organizations (scientific research, design) may be established to conduct scientific research, design, or other activities for the benefit of all participating sides and on the basis of common socialist ownership.

Joint enterprises, unions and international organizations are established on the basis of agreements between the two states, governments, and sectors, or on the basis of economic contracts (civil law contracts) concluded by economic organizations of the two countries.

Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations will operate in accordance with the law of the host country in case there is no other stipulations in the agreements between the Vietnamese and Soviet states and governments.

Joint enterprises will conduct their business operations on the basis of total economic accounting for their self-procured and self-replenished funds including foreign exchange and independent balance sheets.

Article 2. As far as the agreement on establishing joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations and the regulations (hereafter called organizational charter) governing fundamental objectives; organizational and operational conditions for production, scientific research, and testing arrangements; and the structure, composition, and powers of the managerial organs are concerned, all decisionmaking and problem-solving procedures must be unanimously agreed upon between the participating sides.

The organizational charter may consider the right of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations to have representatives on the signatories's territories as well as the right of joint enterprises and organizations to open their branches there.

Article 3. The signatories guarantee the conditions for joint enterprises and their branches to do business in accordance with the principles set forth in this agreement.

Article 4. Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are the legal organs of the host country. They are entitled to the right to sign contracts in their

own names as well as to other property and nonproperty rights, and to act as plaintiffs or defendants before the courts, arbitration organs, and reconciliation tribunals.

Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations will become legal organs upon completion of appropriate registration in accordance with the legal system of the host country.

Article 5. Participants in joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations can be, on the Vietnamese side, one or several state-operated enterprises and legal socialist economic organizations, and on the Soviet side, one or several enterprises (or unions and other organizations).

If necessary, Soviet managerial organs may also participate in joint enterprises.

The composition of the participants in joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations as well as the regulations governing changes in this composition will be determined by the organizational charter.

Article 6. The legal capital of joint enterprises is to be built by the capital contributed by the participants. The initial amount of contributions is to be determined by the organizational charter.

The legal capital of joint enterprises can be contributed in terms of buildings, projects, and equipment; other material assets; services; the right to use buildings, projects, and equipment; and other property rights of the participants (including the use of inventions and "know how"), Soviet and Vietnamese currency, transferred rubles, and freely transferred foreign currency.

The value of the material assets put up by the participants in the legal capital is to be appraised by foreign trade prices based on the current stipulations of CEMA. If foreign trade prices are not available, the value of these assets shall be determined as agreed upon between the participants.

The legal capital is to be appraised by the currency of the host country and transferred rubles.

Those land, underground resources, water, and forests put aside by the host country for the exclusive use of joint enterprises are to be paid in terms of money according to the law of the host country.

Article 7. To cover operational expenses, including expenditures for the apparatus and specialists involved in running the joint operation, unions and international organizations permitted to set up financial funds in the currency of the host country and in transferred rubles.

The limit of the financial funds belonging to a union or an international organization and the procedures for setting up such funds (including foreign currencies) are defined in the statutes of the union or international organization.

Money belonging to the two participating countries, transferred rubles, and freely exchanged foreign currency may be credited to the financial funds.

The capital contributed by the participating sides to the assets of the joint organization may consist of buildings, projects, equipment, and other material facilities; the right to use buildings, projects, and equipment; and other property rights (including the use of inventions and "know how").

The value of material assets put up by the participating sides shall be appraised at foreign trade prices based on the current stipulations of CEMA. If foreign trade prices are not available, the value of these assets shall be determined as agreed upon between the participating sides.

The procedures for making credits to and debits from the financial funds are defined in the organizational charter.

Article 8. Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations own, use, and distribute their assets in accordance with their operational goals and the nature of the assets. Assets belonging to joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are immune from appropriation or confiscation by administrative procedures.

The property rights of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are protected in accordance with the stipulations of the law established by the host country for state-run establishments in that country. Fines exacted on the assets belonging to joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations can only be imposed in accordance with decisions of organs which, under the law of the host country, are empowered to resolve conflicts involving these enterprises, unions, and organizations.

The assets belonging to joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations must be insured with insurance organs of the host country.

Conflicts between joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations and state-run establishments, cooperatives, and other social organizations of the host country, conflicts between joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations themselves, as well as conflicts between the participating sides of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations over issues relating to their operation shall be looked into by state arbitration organs of the countries concerned, except in cases where it is stipulated by the laws of Vietnam and the Soviet Union that the settlement of such conflicts fall under the jurisdiction of other organs.

Article 9. Joint enterprises carry out their activities on the basis of short- and long-term plans developed and adopted by themselves.

International unions operate on the basis of coordinated plans and joint plans.

State organs of the host country shall not establish obligatory tasks and plans for joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations.

Plans of joint enterprises shall be linked by each of the participating sides to the plans for developing the corresponding national economic sectors of their own countries, taking into account the current planning system thereof.

Plans of international unions shall be incorporated into the plans for developing the corresponding sectors of the two signatories' national economies.

Article 10. Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are responsible for their own commitments, using all their assets as collateral.

The participating countries and the participants themselves in joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are not responsible for the commitments of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations, and the joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are not responsible for the commitments of the two countries and participating sides.

Article 11. Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations may open financial accounts in banks in accordance with the law of the host country in order to conduct their operations.

Monetary profits from the business activities of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are calculated adequately in the aforesaid financial accounts in local currency and in negotiated rubles and free foreign exchange.

Within the limits prescribed by the leading agencies of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations, these monetary profits may be used to purchase licenses, "know how", materials, sample products, industrial equipment, goods, and other services which are necessary to the operations of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations; purchases include those from third countries.

Article 12. In case of need, joint enterprises may use commercial credits; and in some specific cases, they may get privileged bank loans from both signatory countries, international investment banks, and international banks of economic cooperation; or with the approval of local countries, they may get loans from foreign banks and

corporations. Banks of both signatory countries have the right to control the targeted use, guarantee, and timely payment of credits extended by them.

Article 13. Joint enterprises will be taxed in accordance with the law of the host country if not otherwise stipulated in the appropriate agreements between the two states and governments of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Article 14. Products of joint enterprises are distributed to participating sides in proportion to the legally contributed capital or as agreed upon by the participating sides. The distribution procedures are stipulated in documents establishing the enterprises.

Article 15. Profits of joint enterprises that conduct economic operations—after deducting taxes and other monetary items to establish and replenish funds in conformity with the law of local countries and as decided by the leading agencies of the enterprises—will be distributed to participating sides in proportion to their legally contributed funds of the enterprises, if the agreement to establish the enterprises do not stipulate otherwise.

Article 16. The participating sides in joint enterprises which are not of the host country, can be assured of the right to transfer to their own countries unlimited amounts of money obtained from the distribution of profits, from the disbandment of the joint enterprises or from withdrawing shares in the joint enterprises. As decided by the leading agencies of joint enterprises, the amounts of business income in freely converted foreign exchange remaining by the end of the year in various bank accounts after distribution to the participating sides has been made in appropriate proportion to their legally contributed funds, may be transferred to the countries of the participating sides with proper remittances in negotiated rubles.

Income of the participating sides in joint enterprises which are not of the native country is subject to taxation in accordance with the law of the station country when it is transferred to their countries, if the agreements between the Vietnamese and Soviet states and governments do not specify otherwise.

Article 17. Joint enterprises and branches enjoying status of legal entities must pay social security premiums for their personnel to the budget of the station country in accordance with the law of that country.

Joint enterprises and branches enjoying status of legal entities will transfer to the participating side—that is not of the host country—portions of the annual social security premiums paid for the workers in the joint enterprises and branches who are not citizens of the host country in order to cover expenses of their retirement contributions at the rates prescribed in the documents establishing the enterprises.

Article 18. Joint enterprises in both signatory countries are exempted from paying customs duties and from other custom restrictions on the import and export of equipment, materials, and other assets which the joint enterprises use to operate according to regulations as well as on the export of products turned out by the joint enterprises.

Article 19. In conducting import-export operations related to their activities, joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations are authorized to agree with one another on the prices of products turned out by joint enterprises, as well as on the signing of contracts. Imports will be carried out with only self-procured or borrowed foreign exchange.

The aforesaid contracts may also be signed by trade organizations as agreed upon by the trade organizations and the joint enterprises.

Article 20. The procedures for supplying technical materials to joint enterprises, marketing products, and providing services are determined in documents establishing the joint enterprises.

Article 21. The supply of products to each other and the providing of services stemming from the activities of joint enterprises are taken into account when coordinating plans of the Vietnamese and Soviet states, and will be included in long-term agreements on goods exchange and payment, the annual protocols attached thereto, or agreements on economic and technical cooperation concluded by the signatories.

Article 22. The procedures and conditions for foreign exchange related to the operations of joint enterprises and branches with juridical status of legal entities, and of unions and international organizations, are determined as agreed upon by the authorized agencies of both signatories and according to the current stipulations within the framework of CEMA.

Article 23. The conditions and procedures for paying wages and social benefits to, and taxing the employees of joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations, and their branches and representations, are determined in the establishing documents in conformity with the law of the host country.

Those workers in joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations and their branches and representations who are not permanent residents of the host country are exempted from customs duties on all normal personal effects that are imported or exported when they come to work in joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations, and their branches or representations, or when they leave the country at the expiration of their terms of duty.

In case of need, the procedures for paying wages and social benefits to those workers in joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations who are not permanent residents of the host country, are determined in the establishing documents based on the principles and provisions which have been agreed upon by both signatories.

Article 24. Joint enterprises, unions, and international organizations can be disbanded in the cases and according to the procedures specified in the establishing documents.

When disbanding the aforesaid joint enterprises and organizations, or when participants withdraw from these organizations, the foreign participating side may be reimbursed all its contributions in cash or in kind equivalent to its contributions remaining at the time of the disbandment, and after fulfilling all the obligations to the other participating sides and the third parties.

Article 25. Governments of other countries can join this agreement if the signatories concur. Applications will be sent to both signatories.

Conditions for joining the agreement are determined as agreed upon by both signatories and the applying governments, and will be formalized by a protocol attached to this agreement.

Article 26. This agreement comes into effect upon the signing date and remains effective for 1 year after one of the signatories notifies its refusal to honor the agreement.

This agreement can be modified and supplemented as agreed upon by both sides.

Done in Hanoi 29 October 1987 in two copies, one in Vietnamese and one in Russian, each of equal validity.

Hun Sen Message to Norodom Sihanouk Cited
BK181611 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT
18 Dec 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 18 — According to SPK, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, yesterday sent the following message to Prince Norodom Sihanouk: "Upon learning of Samdech's announcement of Dec. 15, 1987, I am happy to know that our dialogue will be continued as scheduled.

"I would like to inform you that I will come to meet you at the Castle Henri IV at Saint-Germain-en-Laye (France) to resume our talks as from Jan. 27, 1988."

SRV To Convene National Assembly 23 Dec
OW211219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Text] Hanoi, Dec, 21 KYODO—Vietnam will convene a National Assembly session Wednesday, Vietnamese Government sources said Monday.

The sources said the session will be held for four or five days.

The session is expected to approve a national budget and economic programs for next year in addition to passing a bill for promoting joint ventures with Western companies, they said.

Council of Ministers Meet 19 Dec
BK210757 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] From 19 December through the morning of 20 December 1987, the Council of Ministers met in plenary session under its Chairman Pham Hung and with the participation of the comrade chairmen of municipal, provincial, and special zone People's Committees and representatives of the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee to review the guidance of the Council of Ministers in 1987 and discuss the council's work program for 1988.

The year 1987 was the 1st year of implementation of the sixth party congress resolution according to the demand for renovation in all domains. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the various sectors, and the administration at all levels, working in coordination with mass organizations, strived to satisfy step by step pressing socioeconomic demands, especially in the fields of production, distribution, circulation, and daily life. Some new initial progress has been made and a number of new positive factors have appeared. Generally speaking, however, the Council of Ministers' guidance efficiency has remained low and fallen short of the demand of the new situation and tasks.

The year 1988 holds a very important position in the achievement of the targets for the remaining 3 years, 1988-1990. The Council of Ministers is responsible for guiding a very large amount of complex work to continue implementing the resolutions of the second and third party Central Committee plenums and to implement the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum.

Imbued with the party's guiding concepts embodied in the address by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at the fourth party Central Committee plenum, the Council of Ministers discussed policies and measures aimed at focusing guidance on the important tasks:

Implementing the 1988 state plan and budget; stepping up production and economization; concentrating efforts on the three major economic programs, first of all to resolve the grain and food stuff problems satisfactorily; continuing to deal with the problems concerning distribution, circulation, and life; supplementing and perfecting the system of management policies and mechanism; strengthening foreign economic work; promoting scientific, technical, cultural, educational, and public health activities; actively resolving the problems concerning social welfare policies; ensuring the meeting of the demands of national defense and security; further revamping the organization of the state management machinery on the basis of clearly distinguishing between the state function of socioeconomic management and the function of production and business management; and resolutely reducing personnel in conjunction with the campaign to purify and enhance the managerial efficiency of the state machinery.

After analyzing the strong points and initial progress as well as the shortcomings in guidance in 1987, the plenum unanimously affirmed: There must be a drastic renovation in the way of thinking and working; guidance and management must continue to be improved; and each member of the Council of Ministers must correctly carry out his functions and authority.

The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers and the people's committees at all levels—especially those of the municipalities, provinces, and special zones—must ensure conditions for the Council of Ministers to exert its guidance over various socioeconomic issues in a more comprehensive, constant, dynamic, expeditious, responsive, practical, concentrated, and uniform manner. They must join the local administrations at various levels in closely coordinating with the people's organizations to organize the urgent, scrupulous, and effective implementation of various party and state positions and policies.

Council of State Meets, Issues Communiqué
BK201240 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 20 Dec 87

[Text] The SRV Council of State recently issued the following communiqué:

On 18-19 December the SRV Council of State met under the chairmanship of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. At the recommendation of the Council of Ministers and after hearing an investigative report by the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, the Council of State has approved regulations on the organization of lawyers.

2. After hearing a report by a National Assembly representative on the draft law on taxes to be levied on imported and exported goods and an investigative report

on this draft law by the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, the Council of State gave advice for amending the draft law before submission to the National Assembly.

3. The Council of State heard a report on the results of a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Poland from 14-19 November by an SRV National Assembly delegation led by its Chairman Le Quang Dao, and a visit to Vietnam from 24-26 November by a Hungarian National Assembly led by its Chairman Istvan Sarlos. The Council of State highly appraised the visit to Poland by our National Assembly delegation and the visit to Vietnam by the Hungarian National Assembly delegation, saying these visits have contributed to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese people and National Assembly and the Polish and Hungarian peoples and their respective national assemblies.

4. The Council of State heard a report on the results of a visit to Ho Chi Minh City by its delegation led by National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Thi Dinh to inspect law enforcement relating to the arrest and detention of people for reeducation, and forced labor. The Council of State expressed an identity of views to the delegation's assessment of the situation, and requested the people's councils and committees and organizations concerned in Ho Chi Minh City to take positive measures to implement the views of the delegation. The Council of State on this occasion, urged ministries and sectors at the central level, the people's councils and committees at various echelons, and organizations concerned at localities to enhance their sense of responsibility, strengthen control and inspection work, promptly commend people for good deeds, overcome shortcomings, seriously deal with violations of the law, ensure the citizen's right to democracy, triumphantly carry out essential tasks raised in the 2 November 1987 Council of State's decision.

5. The Council of State examined preparations for the second session of the Eighth National Assembly.

6. The Council of State decided to award the title "Hero of the People's Armed Forces" to Comrade Le Viet Dong, police first lieutenant of the Haiphong municipal police for his outstanding performance.

7. At the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has decided to supplement the incentive policy for foreigners.

8. The Council of State decided to appoint Comrade Vu Mao, member of the Council of State to the position of head of the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State. Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the Council of State is relieved from the position of head of the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

9. The Council of State has decided on a number of issues relating to the judiciary work of the Supreme People's Court.

NHAN DAN Editorial on Fourth Party Plenum

*BK210827 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT
21 Dec 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 21—NHAN DAN in an editorial today on the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam calls for the highest efforts towards stability and development in the next three years.

The paper says that the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee issued a resolution on the orientations and tasks for socioeconomic development in 1988 and the 1988-90 period.

It notes that following the resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee on the settlement of urgent issues relating to distribution and circulation of commodities and the resolution of the third plenum on the shift to cost-accounting and socialist business operations at grass-roots economic establishments and renovation of state management of the economy, the resolution of this fourth plenum marks a "new significant step forward in the concretization of the orientations and tasks for socioeconomic development worked out by the sixth party congress."

The fourth plenum resolution makes it clear that in the three years from 1988-90 "efforts should be made to take an important step in achieving the target of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in order to create favorable conditions for socioeconomic development for the following years," the paper says.

It goes on: "The issue of decisive significance of the 1988-90 plan is to strongly develop commodity production, increase efficiency, productivity and quality, firstly to concentrate efforts on implementing the three major economic programmes, specially the production of foodgrain and foodstuff to gradually meet the need in foodgrain and foodstuff, goods for home consumption and for export. Through the planning of the three major economic programmes, we must readjust economic and investment structures, make full use of all existing material resources from inside the country and from outside brought about by exports."

"With the adoption of the orientations and tasks for socioeconomic development in 1988 and the 1988-90 period, the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee has pointed to the correct solution to achieve a turn-around in our country's economic situation and take it along the right track. With the launching of a movement of revolutionary actions, our party and people will surely be able to translate the resolution of the fourth plenum into reality," the paper says in conclusion.

Violations of Economic Law Reported in Hanoi
*BK210743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100
GMT
16 Nov 87*

[Text] Since early November, the Hanoi Public Security Force has launched an urgent campaign to oppose violations of the economic law. During the 2-month campaign, the capital public security force has dealt with 192 cases of violations and confiscated a volume of goods and materials valued at 62 million dong. These include 12 embezzlement cases, 25 cases of stealing socialist property, 77 speculation cases, 11 illegal trading cases, and 21 other cases each leading to the confiscation of goods valued at more than 1 million dong. The public security force has also established files on 393 economic law violators, including 82 cadres, workers, and civil servants. Of the 192 violation cases, 26 of them were discovered at state-run economic establishments; 64 cases, at economic collectives; and 23 cases, at distribution and circulation sectors.

Violators were found guilty of taking advantage of loopholes in the management of materials, goods, and cash to carry out their illegal activities to gain profit. Due to the arrest of these illegal traders, the public security force has discovered their tricks in sending foreign goods to Hanoi. They established routes to deliver goods and used cash to buy gold for export to undermine our economy.

Through this campaign, it is found that the violation situation is developing in a complicated way. There are still loopholes in our management and control work, while preventive measures are not decisive.

Council of Ministers Decision on Enterprises
*BK141349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 13 Dec 87*

[SRV Council of Ministers Decision No 217-HDBT—date not given]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued Decision No 217-HDBT promulgating policies on renovating the planning, economic accounting, and socialist business of state enterprises. According to this decision, the Council of Ministers promulgated a regulation on renovating the planning, economic accounting, and socialist business of state enterprises. This regulation will be applied in preparing and directing the implementation of state plans, beginning in 1988. This decision will also supersede Decision No 76-HDBT, dated 26 June 1986, on ensuring basic economic units right to autonomy in production and business, as well as the enforcement of accompanying appendices and guiding criteria of those government ministries having to do with the decision.

You, friends, are invited to listen to the first part of this decision as follows:

Part I.

Article 1: Objectives and Basis for Planning [subhead]

The planning of state enterprises is aimed at making the most rational use of the entire valuable property entrusted by the state to the working collective in an enterprise for direct management to develop production and business; improve labor output, product quality, and socioeconomic results; create more marketable products and support services needed by society; generate an ever larger source of revenue for the state budget; and gradually improve the livelihood of workers and civil servants.

Enterprises are authorized to take the initiative in preparing and implementing long-, medium- and short-term plans for their production and business activities. The basis for preparing enterprise plans will be the orientations and policies for socioeconomic development of the party, the policies and standard norms of the state, the plans of relevant sectors, legal norms, orders placed by the state for goods, contracts already signed, results of the market survey, guiding circulars of next-higher management organs, results of economic integration, results of technical research and application, and so forth.

An enterprise's activity plan will be prepared with the guidance provided by the enterprise director with the participation of the collective of workers and civil servants, and will be finally decided by a congress of workers and civil servants on the principle of ensuring the fulfillment of duties toward the state and the contracts already signed.

Article 2: Contents of Plan [subhead]

The planning of an enterprise consists of many closely related parts, such as the plan for production and consumption of products, the plan for exports and imports, the plan for technical materials, the plan for labor and wages, the plan for investment in capital construction, the plan for research and application of technical innovations, the plan for the practice of thrift and for reduction of product cost, the revenue-related plan, the financial and credit plan, and the welfare, cultural, and social plan.

1. Plan for production and consumption of products.

This reflects the entire process of production from all sources of distribution for materials and capital earmarked by the enterprise to all activities connected with the consumption of products by all customers of the enterprise. These include export businesses and all other activities aimed at maintaining technical services for the enterprise's products and at selling samples of replacement parts, including the retail sale of products in small amounts, experimental products, and the like.

As for those vital products already specified by the state, the enterprise must prepare and implement the plan in accordance with requirements and with its capabilities to ensure materials and fuel and other essential material conditions.

The state will assign a legal plan to the enterprise in accordance with the latter's capability to ensure vital materials, fuel, and transportation means, and will show the enterprise the source from which supplies can be obtained and locations to which products can be sent for consumption.

To study, apply, and gradually expand the state's placement of orders for goods and invitations for bids, which will gradually replace legally binding plans, the State Planning Commission shall direct and join all sectors and localities in arranging for a number of units to experiment with these two methods, file a report summing up the results, and formulate a plan aimed at actively broadening application of these methods in subsequent years for submission to the Council of Ministers standing committee at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1988.

The nomenclature of major products produced under legally binding plans or orders for goods by the state will be decided upon annually by the state with the aim of gradually reducing to a necessary minimum the number of products listed in that nomenclature. The enterprise shall seek through all means to develop the production of all products and services both within and without the state-prescribed nomenclature as its maximum capability allows. The enterprise is required to register the brand names, quality, and selling prices of its products with the competent organs.

The enterprise has the right to expand the invitation or reception of labor contracts with other units and organize technical services aimed at ensuring the operation and repair of its products as well as supplying their replacement parts.

2. Plans for investments in capital construction.

On the basis of guaranteeing the maintenance and expansion of the gross value of its state-provided assets, the enterprise has the right to purchase and change its machinery and equipment, to transform and expand its facilities to meet the requirements of production and business, and to liquidate assets that are no longer needed by sale or exchange. If the sale of fixed assets is deemed necessary, the enterprise must report the matter to the directly higher management organ for consideration. If no advice is given by the higher organ within 30 days of the reporting date, the enterprise is allowed to sell these assets.

The enterprise shall make investments aimed at maintaining operations, improving techniques, renovating products, and expanding production by using capital

acquired by itself and funds borrowed from the bank or other sources as stated under Article 22, Part IV. The directly higher organ may assist the enterprise by partially providing it with supplies, equipment, or capital belonging to other enterprises providing an agreement is reached on the sale, lease, or loan of these supplies, equipment, or capital between the enterprises concerned. For capital construction projects that exceed its self-acquired and borrowed capital resources, the enterprise may obtain assistance from the state in the form of budget appropriations if those investment projects are expected to bring about large results.

3. Plans for studying application of and applying scientific-technical advances.

The enterprise shall work out its plans for scientific-technical development and formulate plans for studying application of and applying scientific-technical advances as well as plans for training cadres, workers, and other personnel. Plans for studying application of and applying scientific-technical advances will focus on meeting pressing requirements for renovating techniques, improving product quality, saving supplies and energy, utilizing substitute raw materials and supplies, and using domestically available raw materials and supplies. The enterprise must pay appropriate attention to renovating products, and take measures aimed at improving production conditions to increase labor productivity, enhance production efficiency, and reduce production costs.

The enterprise shall carry out plans for scientific-technical research by itself or sign contracts with other production establishments, schools, or research organs and individual scientists and technicians for this purpose. The funds for implementing plans for studying application of and applying technical advances shall be appropriated by the enterprise from various sources—the funds for the enterprise's production development; the funds provided by the higher organ or by state budget, if any; and funds borrowed from the bank or from other sources as stated under Part IV on finances and planning.

The enterprise is authorized to use extra income or the value it saves through the application of technical innovations for a period of 1-3 years, counting from the time the project involved develops its effect, as a means to supplement its funds of various sorts and to reward collectives and individuals for their contributions to success. The size of each fund shall be specified by a congress between the enterprise's director and its workers and civil servants. The timing for use of this to supplement various funds belonging to the enterprises shall be defined by the Finance Ministry.

4. Plan for social welfare.

The enterprise shall work out a plan to improve food, housing, and travel conditions, and to protect the health of workers and civil servants within the enterprise. It shall regularly increase public utility facilities for its workers and civil servants. The enterprise shall map out a plan to broaden various forms of work for workers and civil servants, and organize family economies so as to contribute to obtaining more products for the enterprise itself and to increasing legitimate income for its workers and civil servants. The enterprise shall join with the trade union concerned in working out a plan to make rational use of the welfare fund for the renovation or building of more houses, day-care centers, kindergarten classes, mess halls, rest houses, and other cultural projects of the enterprise.

5. Plans for technical materials, labor, wages, production cost, revenue, finances, and credits.

These plans shall be prepared in accordance with stipulations to be presented below:

Article 3: The System of Legal Norms for State-Run Industrial Enterprises [subhead]

Depending on the state's requirements and its capability to provide basic material conditions for the enterprise, the management organ at the higher echelon shall directly assign the enterprise one to three legal norms as follows:

1. As for the manufacture of primary products in accordance with the state's demands under conditions where the supply of essential materials are guaranteed by the state, three norms shall be assigned for the quantity and quality of primary products to be distributed to designated locations with the portions used for national defense and for export, if any, to be clearly noted; for the value of commodity production obtained with the export amount, if any, to be clearly noted; and for other budgetary contributions.

Primary products are key products. Based on its use character and its value, the enterprise has the right to join with supply and consumption organs in reaching a compromise on various production norms before introducing them into production plan. This is to ensure the state's requirements are in conformity with its material supply capabilities while meeting consumers' demands.

2. Regarding the production of those products that do not fall under the list of primary products compiled by the state in addition to the legal plan or orders placed by the state for goods as well as to those repair services whose fuel and materials are partially supplied by the state, one or two norms shall be assigned for the value of commodity production achieved and for various budgetary contributions.

3. As for production and repair services, if the enterprises mainly use self-procured materials, they will be assigned one regulation criterion for various items of budgetary deliveries. Enterprises of other sectors, depending on their specific conditions of production, will be assigned from one to three of the following regulation criteria:

a. Regarding assembling and construction enterprises: The nomenclature of projects and the engineering items of projects completed and handed over, the accepted value of installation and construction output, and various items of deliveries to the budget.

b. Regarding transportation enterprises: The volume of main cargo shipped to designated destinations, the volume of transported and circulated goods and passengers, and various items of deliveries to the budget.

c. Regarding state enterprises of trade and material supplies: The volume of main types of goods sold to and purchased from designated places, the amounts of trade, and various items of deliveries to the budget.

d. Regarding food catering installations: They will be assigned one criterion for items of deliveries to the budget.

In the long run, when the state has turned all regulation plans into goods orders and has legalized all economic norms, regulation criteria in enterprises' plans will be cancelled.

Article 4: With Respect to Reports and Defense of Plans [subhead]

Enterprises will send completed reports, projects, and plans to the next higher management agencies 10 days before defending the regulation criteria in accordance with the state-prescribed system and schedule. At the same time, they will jointly send various related parts of the plans to the involved agencies of planning, statistics, finance, banking, material supply, pricing, and labor.

In case the state enterprises are placed under the managerial control of the central government, completed projects and plans will be simultaneously sent to the chairmen of provincial and city people's committees directly subordinate to the central government in the localities where the enterprises are stationed. If the state enterprises are placed under local managerial control, production projects and plans will be simultaneously sent to ministers or general department heads assuming the sector management function, in order to serve the process of coordinating and regularizing plans within the territorial division and by sectors.

Enterprises subordinate to ministries and general departments will defend their plans before ministers or general departments heads. Enterprises subordinate to the people's committees at all levels will defend their plans

before the people's committee chairmen. Joint enterprises of unions of state enterprises will defend their plans before the general directors of unions.

The heads of the aforesaid agencies will indicate those planned tasks and regulation criteria for the production of vital products of the enterprises which are commensurate to their capability of balancing materials. The remaining parts of the plans will be decided upon by the collectivized workers and civil servants in the enterprises.

Article 5: Enterprises will be assigned guide numbers for parts of the regulation plans or state orders for goods no later than October of the preceding year and the plans should be approved early in December of the preceding year so that timely preparations for production can be made and production can be carried out at the very beginning of the plan year.

Enterprises should periodically analyze their economic activities, assess the implementation of economic plans and contracts in order to have timely measures for operational control, and publicly report their activities to the workers and civil servants in the enterprises and to the next higher management agencies.

Article 6: In the course of implementation, enterprises may recommend addenda to the plans according to the regulation criteria. If, due to objective causes such as natural disasters and major troubles, they cannot secure sufficient material conditions and cannot fulfill the assigned task, enterprises will ask the plan assigning agencies to adjust the plans commensurately to the amount of materials secured by the state for the enterprises.

Article 7: Concluding the plan year, enterprise directors are responsible for sending reports on the implementation of the enterprises' overall plans to the plan assigning agencies in order to determine the level of plan completion by the enterprises. The enterprises' achievements in implementing plans are calculated commensurate to the amount of materials and energy that the enterprises receive from the various state-provided sources.

Only in the event that reports from enterprises are not accurate, will the plan assigning agencies control the enterprises. Enterprise directors are responsible for the accuracy of reports and the enterprises are materially held responsible depending on the results of control.

Part II. Technical Supplies

Article 8: In the long term, technical supplies are provided for enterprises on the basis of using planning as the capstone while correctly utilizing the commodity-money relations, doing away with distribution of supplies and delivery of products, and effecting the purchase and sale of supplies and products based on economic contracts. As an immediate step, regarding technical supplies under

unified state management, the state shall assign organizations dealing in supplies with the legally binding task of selling sufficient amounts of these supplies at directed prices and in accordance with set norms to enterprises for the production of key items listed in their legally binding plans or in orders for goods placed by the state, as well as to major state projects. Other supplies shall be sold by state organs dealing in supplies according to the division of responsibility spelled out under Article 10, with priority given to production establishments that can guarantee product quality, operate with high productivity and efficiency, and make large contributions to the state budget. Regarding these supplies, the state shall collect price differentials, if any, directly at the production process or sell them at business guaranteed prices.

The enterprise is entitled to procure by itself or enter into integration and joint venture with establishments producing or dealing in supplies for mobilizing all latent sources of supplies for production on the basis of using agreed-upon prices and economic contracts. Enterprises and organs not authorized to deal in supplies are strictly prohibited from purchasing and selling supplies for profit.

Article 9: All transactions involving supplies under unified state management, as well as common supplies, must be covered under the plans of the organizations dealing in supplies. Units designated to sell supplies and energy to enterprises shall be liable for material damage as provided for by the law if they fail to sign contracts or to honor the contracts already signed.

In addition to the sources of supplies imported under government treaties and supplies purchased from production enterprises under legal norms or orders for goods by the state, state organizations dealing in supplies have the right to broaden direct relations aimed at seeking to purchase supplies from scattered sources and to pool capital, effect joint venture and integration, or borrow foreign currency for directly importing supplies which they are authorized to deal in for sale to production and consumption establishments at prices and in accordance with procedures to be agreed upon by both parties.

Article 10: The organs empowered to assign legal norms concerning the output volume of key products or to place state orders for goods must coordinate, jointly make calculations, and consult with the organizations dealing in supplies and supervise the latter's activities in order to ensure their ability to meet the legal norms or order of goods involved; and they must be held responsible for these norms and orders for goods.

The State Planning Commission, working in coordination with the ministries concerned, shall prepare a flow chart of supplies under unified state management earmarked for important economic objectives and for national defense and security purposes for submission to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall

assign tasks and legally binding norms concerning the provision of supplies to the organizations dealing in supplies through the ministers having managerial jurisdiction over the supply sectors.

At year-end, the enterprise shall, together with the state organ that assigns legally binding plans or places orders for goods, prepare a balance statement on the use of supplies. Based on the prescribed economic-technical norms, if the supplies actually received during the year by the enterprise are found to be in excess of what was needed to produce the volume of production realized, the enterprise will have to return the balance to the state or subtract it from the plan for the next year.

Ministers, general department directors having managerial responsibility over economic-technical sectors, and people's committee chairmen of provinces, municipalities, and the special zone directly subordinate to the central government shall be informed of the availability of supplies and other necessary economic-technical information; and they shall be responsible for directing the enterprises under their charge to formulate and carry out plans for production, business, and circulation in accordance with the principles stated under Article 8. Ministers, general department directors, and people's committee chairmen of provinces, municipalities, and the special zone directly subordinate to the central government shall set up pilot sites and gradually expand the provision of supplies and energy to production establishments, regardless of their economic component affiliation, in accordance with the aforesaid principles and through bid invitations.

Article 11: Key enterprises with large and steady demands for supplies are allowed to receive supplies directly from production establishments or from ports of importation in accordance with plan norms and the contracts already signed. If a production enterprise uses its own transportation means to fetch supplies, it shall be reimbursed for the necessary transportation expenses by the party dealing in those supplies.

Part III. Consumption of Products

Article 12: For products that are production materials or essential consumer materials covered under legally binding plans or orders for goods by the state, the enterprise is duty-bound to sell them to the designated state-run or cooperativized trade organizations dealing in supplies in accordance with plan norms and the contracts already signed. For products not covered by legally binding plan norms and other products, the enterprise shall sell them on a priority basis to organizations dealing in supplies and the state-run trade sector. If purchase is refused by the organizations dealing in supplies and the state-run trade sector, these products shall be sold to business organizations and other consumer households.

Article 13: Enterprises turning out large and stable quantities of key products under legal norms, difficult-to-maintain products that require prompt consumption, or products requiring special packaging materials that need to be quickly recovered are allowed to sell their products directly to state-run organizations dealing in supplies and regular consumer households in accordance with contracts signed directly with the latter. Enterprises shall be responsible toward the consumers for the quality of their products and for maintaining the operation of technical products. Together with the supplies distribution or the trade systems, they must set up a service network to maintain and repair their products and sell replacement parts. All consumer products of a technical nature must, upon their release from factories, bear a seal of quality approval and be accompanied by an operation and repair manual. These points must be specifically spelled out in the contract to define the procedures for checking the goods at the time of delivery.

Article 14: To mobilize the sources of goods for the state-run trade system, trading units must survey the customers' demands and procure additional supplies not falling under unified state management for the enterprises and take the initiative in signing contracts to purchase products turned out by the enterprises. The Ministries of Home Trade and Supply shall guide the various business organizations in signing contracts to purchase products from enterprises on the basis of the balance chart of supplies and products prepared by the State Planning Commission so that a rational distribution pattern can be achieved among various regions. The Ministry of Home Trade shall study and submit to the Council of Ministers a draft plan to do away with various forms of intermediary management within the trade system so as to create conditions for the goods turned out by the producers to quickly reach the consumers and to reduce unnecessary losses and expenses.

Article 15: Regarding state-controlled products that are made from supplies provided chiefly by the state, if the organizations dealing in supplies or the state-run trade sector refuse to sign purchase contracts or fail to strictly honor the purchase contracts already signed, the enterprise shall report the matter to its directly higher management organ and the economic arbitration organ for settlement. If no settlement or reply is forthcoming within 30 days from the reporting date, the enterprise will have the right to sign contracts for selling these products to other consumer households.

Part IV.

Article 16: Enterprises will carry out socialist economic accounting and business correctly, and will adequately calculate production expenses, reduce production costs, take care of their own financial problems, and conduct profitable business. With this goal in mind, enterprises will organize the flexible use of their resources and select the best economic, technical, and general production and business projects on the basis of fulfilling regulation

plans or state orders for goods in order to achieve high socioeconomic results, ever increase the value of enterprises' assets and their contributions to the state budget, daily expand their activities, and constantly improve the living conditions of workers and civil servants.

Article 17: Enterprises will comply with all unified state regulations on accounting and statistics, scrupulously observe the system of keeping initial records, and be responsible for ensuring the accuracy of numerical data. Enterprises will maintain cost-accounting for every shop, production cell and team, and workers; conduct economic analyses to detect weak points, and seek remedial measures to quickly increase economic results and turn out increasingly high profits.

Article 18: Enterprises' property includes fixed and liquid assets that belong to all the people, were originally allocated by the state commensurate to the planning task of the enterprise, and are directly administered and used by the collectivized workers and civil servants to develop production.

Article 19: Regarding fixed assets, enterprises are duty-bound to use them with high results, and to maintain and develop the capacity and general value of these assets in order to meet the daily increasing production tasks. Enterprises' duty is to regularly replace and renovate fixed assets to cope with the requirements of production and of applying technical innovations to production.

Regarding equipment and outfit, the area of houses, shops, and warehouses; transport, loading and unloading facilities that have not been used; and old equipment and outfit that have been considered for depreciation in accordance with the prescribed system, enterprises may rent or sell them out as stipulated in point 2 of Article 2, Part I. The money obtained from renting or selling assets will be placed in the enterprises' development funds. It is strictly forbidden to seek profits from selling and purchasing assets over and over.

With respect to equipment and outfit that have not been completely depreciated according to regulations, but have become unserviceable because of improper use against rules and norms, enterprises must use part of their income allowed by the state to compensate for the remaining value of that equipment and outfit. The original prices of currently available fixed assets, the value of real depreciation, the remaining value, and the fixed assets of real estate are determined in line with the new par value according to the current regulations.

Article 20: The total amount of money coming from the capital depreciation of real estate is left behind for enterprises. With respect to those new economic projects put into operation with large capital construction investment, the state will get part of the capital depreciation funds for its budget. The Finance Ministry will submit a report to the Council of Ministers for specific stipulations on this matter.

Article 21: Enterprises' capital construction investment funds for in-depth or enlarged investments shall be generated by the following sources: deducted basic depreciation, part of production incentive funds, part of social welfare funds generated by the benefits left behind for enterprises, and in case of insufficient funds, bank loans and funds generated by other sources as stated under Article 22.

Enterprises have every right to use their capital construction investment funds to renovate fixed assets and maintain and enhance productivity. In case major repair work for fixed assets proves to be too costly and ineffective, enterprises may add part of their depreciation funds for major asset repair work to their self-procured capital construction investment funds to purchase fixed asset replacements. Likewise, if necessary, enterprises may use part of their available self-procured capital construction investment funds to readjust their funds for major repair work.

In line with the capital construction sector's overall balance of capital construction investment plans, unions or general corporations may transfer their self-procured capital construction investment funds to areas where they are needed. This may be effected within the unions or general corporations and with the approval of the enterprises. Should enterprises need investment funds, unions or general corporations shall review the enterprises' funds commensurate to original prices.

Article 22: Enterprises' planned liquid funds shall be originally allocated once by the state. In case the state effects price changes, this amount shall be reviewed and readjusted in time by the state.

Besides state-allocated funds, enterprises may create funds by using part of the benefits left behind for the enterprises; bank loans, including foreign currency loans; and loans from other economic units, the people, overseas Vietnamese, and foreign countries according to the principle of profitable business, payments in full for capital and interest to lenders, and capital accumulation by enterprises.

The Finance Ministry is dutybound to conduct research and to work out procedures for the purchase and sale of shares at a number of enterprises and to report on the results to the Council of Ministers by the end of 1988.

Article 23: Enterprises may include the following factors in production costs:

1. Materials and energy obtained at actual buying prices, state-regulated prices, or agreed upon prices.
2. Interest paid for funds to be used in in-depth investments and interest paid to borrowed funds for planning, including those borrowed funds that fall within or beyond state planning norms.

3. Other state-regulated expenses.

Excluded from production cost is interest paid to unplanned borrowed funds, fines, and other expenses not in accordance with set regulations.

Article 24: The benefits left behind for enterprises shall be determined on the basis of gross business incomes or selling prices minus the sum of production cost, budgetary contributions, and paid interest and fines.

Enterprises distribute these profits to their various funds as unanimously agreed upon at the congress of workers, civil servants, and enterprise directors. The production development funds will get no less than 35 % of the total profits. Enterprises will use 1% of the profits earmarked for establishing the annual production development funds to establish the concentrated financial reserve funds at the levels of enterprise union and general corporation, if any.

Enterprises are dutybound to contribute part of their welfare funds to the common welfare funds in their localities. The size of the contributions will be determined by a unified regulation of the Council of Ministers. The Finance Ministry will decide and organize the experimental project for leaving profits behind for enterprises and for fixing the various items of contribution to budgets—central and local—by each type of enterprise, and review generally and report the project results to the Council of Ministers for consideration in the first quarter of 1988.

The Finance Ministry together with the Ministries of Labor and Social Welfare and War Invalids, and with the participation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions will establish and guide the pilot project for implementing the system of enterprises, and initiate the project for distributing enterprises' income, to include both wages and profits. Enterprises' income is determined in principle by deducting budgetary deliveries in

compliance with the system, various items of material expenses C1 and C2 [further expansion not provided], and payment for interest and fines, if any, from the total business income.

At the end of 1988, a recapitulative report will be prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Article 25: The proper and adequate delivery of state income, portions of profits, and other items of income to the state budget according to current policies is a mandatory duty for enterprises. In order to encourage enterprises to develop production, in the years ahead the state will stabilize the rates of state revenues as well as the ratios of profit to be delivered by enterprises in accordance with the principle of unified taxation of similar products in the same area without distinguishing which higher echelons are managerially controlling the enterprises.

The finance minister together with other ministers, general department heads, various production sectors, and chairmen of the provincial and city people's committees will quickly reexamine and stabilize the rates of state revenues and profit shares for enterprises in the direction of opposing budgetary deficit while encouraging enterprises to mobilize all of their potential to expand production. Sectors and localities are strictly forbidden from independently stipulating other items of revenue besides those prescribed by the Council of Ministers in its unified system.

The state will promulgate various systems of budgetary revenues from production investment, employment of labor sources, use of natural resources, and substitute income for current revenue items.

The finance minister will organize research of a project for renovating the system of budgetary revenues for state enterprises and submit it to the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval by the beginning of the second quarter of 1988.

Article 26: Import and export enterprises with foreign exchange accounts must deliver contributions to the budget and use foreign exchange according to the current state regulations.

Australia

Labor Faction Reopens U.S. Nuclear Debate

*BK210737 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Dec 87*

[Text] The powerful left-wing faction in Australia's Labor Party government has reactivated debate over visits to Australian ports by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered American warships. The issue has been reopened by 10 senators on the left who have issued a statement calling for a detailed examination of the visits prior to the Labor Party's national conference next June. The statement comes on the eve of a visit to Sydney by three nuclear-capable American warships.

The senators say the visits focus concern on the increasing militarization of the Pacific, the high risks of hosting the vessels in port, and the inadequacy of the existing Labor Party policy.

Waning Regional Influence Shown by PNG Plan

*BK200904 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English
1 Dec 87 p 14*

[Editorial: "America's Strange Move into Papua New Guinea"]

[Text] The agreement between Papua New Guinea and the United States for a small American military training force to operate in PNG is a sign of Australia's declining regional influence. The U.S. force will be quite small, perhaps about 15 men, and will be confined to a training role.

As the Minister for Defence, Mr Beazley, has pointed out, the scale of the U.S. involvement is quite [as published] and does not compare with the scale of Australia's defense relationship with PNG.

Nonetheless, the new U.S. military involvement with PNG does constitute the first step in a conscious policy by Port Moresby to engage in security arrangements with countries other than Australia. In an area that was once overwhelmingly one of Australian influence, this marks a decline in Australia's regional profile.

It is, of course, fortunate that when PNG decided to diversify its defense arrangements it chose the United States and not some other power less friendly to Australia.

Nonetheless, it is not clear what the United States intends to achieve by developing a defense relationship of this kind with PNG. The United States can barely maintain its global military commitments as it is. It is facing a period of acute budgetary stringency and cuts to defense spending are inevitable.

In an area where Australia, which is such a close ally of the United States, has traditionally had such influence and given our recently upgraded defence commitments to PNG, the U.S. move seems unnecessary. Further, the apparent lack of substantial consultation with Australia over the initiative is surprising, perhaps disturbing.

The whole episode suggests that the countries of our region no longer believe that Australia can play the role it should in the maintenance of regional security and are looking to other nations to take up the slack we have left.

The Government foolishly and short-sightedly cut the level of aid we offer to PNG, having previously promised not to do this. We have until recently shamefully neglected the island nations of the South Pacific, the one area of the world where we should be a dominant influence. Most importantly, the level of spending on our national defence has fallen well below even the minimalist requirements suggested in the Dibb report.

The Dibb report outlined an extremely defensive posture for Australia's military forces and assumed a benign regional environment. These assumptions were somewhat turned on their heads in the subsequent Defence White Paper. Nonetheless, by spending so little on defence, well below even the levels envisaged in the original Dibb report, we have demonstrated our lack of seriousness as a regional power.

In this environment of declining Australian regional influence, it is difficult to see what useful purpose Mr Hawke hopes to achieve by inviting Soviet participation in our region.

With the United States continuing to sell subsidised wheat to the Soviet Union, and thereby reducing our capacity to earn the money we need to fulfill our regional commitments, the solidarity of the Pacific democracies appears to be thin.

By doing nothing to reverse the decline of our regional influence we are allowing potentially dangerous currents to emerge and gather strength.

Hawke Urges Holding Fiji Elections 'Soon'

*BK200852 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 20 Dec 87*

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, says there should be elections in Fiji as soon as possible to ensure a return to constitutional government. Mr Hawke said in a television interview that Fiji's new cabinet headed by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara as prime minister meant a benign administration and more consideration of the rights of Fiji Indians. The Australian leader said he hoped Ratu Mara and Fiji's president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, were endeavoring to hold elections.

Ministry Denies SRV 'Intimidation' Charge
BK210741 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Dec 87

[Text] Vietnam has complained to Australia about what it sees as intimidation of ethnic Vietnamese now living in Australia. Australia's chargé d'affaires in Hanoi, Miss (Stephanie Schwartzski), was called in to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry earlier this month and asked to convey the concerns to Canberra. In response, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Canberra said that a check with police had revealed no evidence of any campaign of intimidation. The spokesman said there had been isolated incidents in Melbourne where the window of a Vietnamese shop had been broken and some threats had been made by telephone.

The Foreign Affairs Department had told Vietnam that the matters were regarded as minor. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the incidents are believed to have followed a boycott of Vietnamese goods organized by Vietnamese groups in Australia.

Fiji

Former Minister Reportedly Interrogated
BK190640 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] A minister of the government overthrown in last May's military coup in Fiji has been detained for 6 hours after arriving back in Suva by air from Australia. Dr Tubeni Baba the former Minister of Education, had been travelling extensively overseas as an emissary of the deposed Prime Minister Dr Timoci Bavadra. Senior security officers were said to have conducted an intensive 2-hour interrogation of Dr Baba citing numerous instances of his public statements in Australia as evidence of his opposition to Fiji's two military takeovers.

The FIJI INDEPENDENT NEWS SERVICE, of which Dr Baba is a director, said in a statement in Australia that he had been released following the intervention of Dr Bavadra and Fiji's President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau but a number of seized documents have been detained.

Nationalist Party Leader Warns Of Protests
BK190616 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Dec 87

[Text] The leader of Fiji's Nationalist Party, Mr (Sakishisi Budadroka) has warned of further serious demonstrations by opponents of the civilian-led government of Fiji. Mr (Budadroka) was speaking after police yesterday prevented a rally planned by the

militant Taukei movement and his party in central Suva. Police told demonstrators they did not have their required permit and two people were detained by police for questioning.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says the Taukei and the nationalists are angry that the leader of the two coups in Fiji, Brigadier Rabuka, bypassed the Great Council of Chiefs in appointing Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau as president earlier this month. Mr (Budadroka) says yesterday's meeting was called to show their dissatisfaction with the choice of Ratu Sir Penaia and Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara as prime minister. He warned that more serious things were being planned for the future, but the Nationalist Party leader did not elaborate.

New Zealand

High Court Rejects UK 'Spycatcher' Ban Plea
BK210240 Hong Kong AFP in English 2316 GMT
20 Dec 87

[Text] Wellington, Dec 21 (AFP)—New Zealand's highest court Monday rejected a British Government application to ban publication and sale of the controversial book *Spycatcher*, written by a former member of Britain's secret service.

The Court of Appeal ruled there were not sufficient grounds for continuing bans on the book's publication in New Zealand, including publication of extracts in daily newspapers.

The full bench of five appeal court judges brought down its ruling after a series of court hearings begun by an injunction granted August 4 to the British Government to prevent newspaper serialisation of *Spycatcher* extracts.

Monday's judgment said the decision had been influenced by the knowledge that the controversial book was openly on sale "in many countries", in spite of other British moves against the book by Peter Wright.

The British Government took its case to the Court of Appeal after New Zealand Chief Justice Sir Ronald Davison ruled in the High Court last week that it was "in the public interest" that the book be published in New Zealand.

He said New Zealand courts would not permit the British Government to "attempt to enforce indirectly in New Zealand the penal or other public laws of Britain."

The book is banned in Britain.

Sir Ronald said in his judgment that if he had had to rule on the basis of the British Government's case under British law, he would probably have found against it on the basis of public interest.

The Court of Appeal decision is expected to open the way for the Wellington morning newspaper THE DOMINION to publish extracts from Tuesday and for bookshops to begin immediate pre-Christmas sales.

Thousands of copies of the book are held in book stores waiting for court actions to end.

Some libraries have also removed the book from lending lists during the hearing of the case, although a special library of the Council for Civil Liberties, with a total stock of two copies of Spycatcher, has had a long waiting list of borrowers.

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